

W. M. Bridges of Tom Green county told us one day last week that his recent milo maize steer feeding experiment was a success. Four steers were fed in this experiment, two on milo maize and two on sorghum, and the steers fed on the milo maize made the greatest gain. To get the best results, he says, the milo maize should be run through a crusher before being fed.—Stockman and Farmer.

MARKETS.

The stock yards people say the receipts of cattle and hogs have been quite liberal the past week, considering the decline in Northern markets.

The following sales, representative of the week's markets, were made by the Standard Live Stock Commission company:

Hogs.	Ave. Price.
64	3.30
65	3.25
66	3.20
67	3.25
68	3.25
69	3.25
70	3.25
71	3.25
72	3.25
73	3.25
74	3.25
75	3.25
76	3.25
77	3.25
78	3.25
79	3.25
80	3.25
81	3.25
82	3.25
83	3.25
84	3.25
85	3.25
86	3.25
87	3.25
88	3.25
89	3.25
90	3.25
91	3.25
92	3.25
93	3.25
94	3.25
95	3.25
96	3.25
97	3.25
98	3.25
99	3.25
100	3.25

Cattle.	Price.
20	2.00
21	2.00
22	2.00
23	2.00
24	2.00
25	2.00
26	2.00
27	2.00
28	2.00
29	2.00
30	2.00
31	2.00
32	2.00
33	2.00
34	2.00
35	2.00
36	2.00
37	2.00
38	2.00
39	2.00
40	2.00

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 4, 1895.
Market quotations furnished by Carter's stock yards:
Choice shipping steers, 2 3/4@3
Common to fair shipping steers, 2 1/4@2 1/2
Choice fat cows, 2 1/4@2 1/2
Common to fair fat cows, 1 3/4@2 1/4
Choice veal calves, 2 1/2@3
Common to fair veal calves, 2 1/2@3
Bulls, 1 1/2@2 1/4
Stags, 1 1/2@2 1/4
Yearlings, 1 1/2@2 1/4
Milk cows, 2 1/4@2 1/2
Choice fat hogs, 3 20@40 00
Common to fair fat hogs, 3 10
Good stock hogs, 3 10
Choice fat hogs, 3 10
All classes of good fat stock scarce and fanned ready sale.

New York, Dec. 4.—The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 6@8 points, and increased 7@8 points, then rallied and closed at an advance of 2 @6 points; spot 1-16 lower. The early loss was the result of a lot of early cables, public and private, some of the latter claiming that Irish cotton shipments were discouraged with the outlook. At the same time the demand from spinners is rather better than for the past few days. The subsequent market was reported as firm at scant offerings of spot and a demand from exporters. Some of the big local traders were short this morning but took alarm and covered before the day was out. The feeling towards the close was rather unsettled.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—After the cattle business was fairly under way sales were moderate at a decline of 10@15 cents per hundred pounds, strictly choice beefs alone remaining steady. Sales were on the basis of \$3.00@3.50 for common rough dressed beef steers, up to \$4.50@4.75 for choice to extra spring cattle, with the bulk of the trading at \$3.75@4.00. Not many cattle sold for dressed beef below \$3.50, the cheaper lots being taken for feeder purposes. Exporters were again fair buyers, cable dispatches reporting sales of best American cattle in London at 11 1/2d per pound, the same price as a week ago and 2 year ago. Milk and springers were plentiful and decidedly lower and slow at \$3.00@4.00 per head for choice. Butchers and cannery were moderate buyers, prices ruling 10@15 cents lower, with sales of cows and bulls largely at \$1.75@2.75. Texas cattle were only in moderate supply and in fair demand at easy prices, steers selling on the basis of \$2.50@3.40, according to quality.

Prices of hogs averaged a little higher, and there were more sales at \$3.70 for choice than yesterday, prime light fetching \$3.50. Sales were at an extreme range of \$3.45@3.70, as against \$4.00@4.85 a year ago; \$4.85@5.25 two years ago, and \$5.70@6.55 three years ago. Sales were largely at \$2.50@3.50, with pigs selling mostly at \$2.25@3.50. Late arrivals of hogs sold on an average a nickel below early sales.

Inferior to extra sheep were saleable at \$1.50@2.50, and common to choice lambs were wanted at \$3.00@4.20. Export sheep are in some demand at \$3.25@3.50. British cables state that American sheep are selling in London at 11 1/4@12 1/4d per pound, against 12d last week and 11 1/2d a year ago.

St. Louis Live Stock.
St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2100; shipments, 1100; market slow and 10@15c below Monday, within the range. Export steers, \$3.50@3.75; fair to choice shipping steers, \$3.45@4.40; coarse heavy steers, \$3.40@3.50; beef grades, \$3.00@4.00; bulk of sales, \$2.75@3.00. Stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.30@3.15. Cows and heifers, \$1.80@3.35; bulk of sales, \$2.15@3.25; cutting cows, \$1.75@3.00; calves, \$4.00@6.00; bulls, mostly \$2.00@2.50; Texan steers, grass, \$2.40@3.35; fed, \$3.25@3.55; cows, \$1.75@2.55.

Hogs—Receipts, 150; shipments, 600; market steady to 10c lower. Heavy hogs, \$3.30@3.50; mixed, \$3.25@3.45; light, \$3.30@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1100; shipments, none. Market steady to 10c lower. Natural muttons, \$2.50@3.50; mixed lots, \$2.75@3.25; common stuff, \$1.25@2.00; lambs, \$3.00@4.00; Southern sheep, \$2.50@3.00.

Kansas City Live Stock.
Kansas City, Dec. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 3000; market weak and 10c lower. Texas steers, ranged \$2.50@3.00; representative sales, 2200, \$2.00. Texas cows, \$1.50@2.30; sales, 45,945, \$3.00; beef steers, \$2.45@4.60; sales, 32,162, \$4.60; native cows, \$1.00@3.25; sales, 32 head, \$2.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.50; bulls, \$2.00@2.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 400; market steady to weak; bulk of sales, \$3.25@3.65; heavy, \$3.30@3.65; packers, \$3.30@3.65; mixed, \$3.25@3.50; lights, \$3.25@3.40; yorkers, \$3.30@3.40; pigs, \$3.15@3.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 2000; shipments, none; market, strong; lambs, \$3.00@4.25; muttons, \$2.25@3.25.

Liverpool Cotton.
Liverpool, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Spot, good demand and fair business done, prices lower. American middling fair, 5 1/2-22; good middling, 4 1/2-22; American middling, 4 1/2-22; low middling, 4 1/2-22; good ordinary, 4 1/2-22; ordinary, 4 1/2-22. The sales of the day were 12,200 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation. Export and included 10,400 American. Receipts, 24,000, including 18,000 American.

Futures opened easy and closed steady at a decline. Middling, L. M. C., December, 4 1/2-22; December-January, 4 1/2-22; January-February, 4 1/2-22; February-March, 4 1/2-22; March-April, 4 1/2-22; April-May, 4 1/2-22; May-June, 4 1/2-22; June-July, 4 1/2-22; July-August, 4 1/2-22; August-September, 4 1/2-22. The tenders of the day's deliveries, none.

New York Cotton.
New York, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 8 7/16c;

middling gulf, 8 11/16c. Sales, 83 bales. Futures closed steady; sales, 226,900 bales. January, 8 1/2; February, 8 1/2; March, 8 1/2; April, 8 1/2; May, 8 1/2; June, 8 1/2; July, 8 1/2; August, 8 1/2; October, 8 1/2; November, 8 1/2.

St. Louis Produce.
St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat closed strong, a shade better than yesterday. No. 2 red cash, 61 1/2; December, 57; May, 61 3/8. Corn was about steady early but acquired some strength later on liberal sales, which caused a better inquiry for all options. The market closed a fraction better than yesterday. No. 2 mixed cash, 24 1/2; December, 24 1/2; January, 23 7/8; May, 25 7/8. Oats closed stronger, cash 17 5/8. Barley steady. Cornmeal, \$1.35@1.40. Flaxseed steady, 87c. Timothy seed, \$3.00@3.50. Hay timothy, inferior, 10@11.00. Butter, fancy table grades steady and firm; separator creamery, 12@13c; fancy Elgin, 25c; dairy, 16@18c. Eggs firm, fresh 20c. Whisky, \$1.22.

Cotton ties and bagging unchanged. Pork, standard mess jobbing, \$3.90; prime steam, \$3.15; fat, choice, \$3.25. Bacon boxed shoulders, 5.25; longs, 5 ribs, 5 1/4@5 1/2; shorts, 5.25; dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, 4.62 1/2; longs, 4.50; ribs, 4.42 1/2; shorts, 4.75. Receipts—Flour, 2000; wheat, 29,000; corn, 16,000; oats, 21,000. Shipments—Flour 4000; wheat, 33,000; corn, 46,000; oats, 8000.

New Orleans Produce.
New Orleans, Dec. 4.—Hog products quiet. Pork, 8 3/4; lard, refined, 5 3/4@5 5/8. Boxed meats—Dry salt shoulders, scarce at 5 1/2c; sides, 4 5/8@4 3/4; bacon sides, 5 3/8c. Corn—Choice sugar cured, 9 1/4@9 3/4. Coffee firm. Rio ordinary to fair, \$1.14@1.18 1/2. Flour firm. Extra fancy, \$3.40@4.40; patents, \$3.50@3.60. Corn meal steady. Bran dull; 61@62 1/2c. Hay firm. Prime \$15.50@19.00; choice, \$20.00@21.00. Corn steady. No. 2 red mixed, 34 1/2@35c; white, 36c. Oats firm. No. 2, 24 1/2@25c. Sugar—Open kettle, very strong; inferior to choice, 2 1/4@2 3/4; centrifugal firm at the advance; plantation granulated, 4 1/2@4 1/4; gray to choice white, 3 5/8@3 15/16; off to low white clarified, 3 3/8@3 11/16; seconds, 2 3/8@3 1/4. Molasses strong. Open kettle, inferior to fancy, 14@15c; syrup, 17@20c. Rio to fancy, 17@20c; centrifugal, inferior to fancy, 14@14c; syrup, 17@20c.

Chicago Grain.
Chicago, Dec. 4.—The grain markets were very weak during the greater part of the day's session. As the session opened and closed slightly higher. Wheat advanced on good inquiry for red winter wheat sold here and a cable demand for flour at Minneapolis, which it was said was unprecedentedly heavy. Closing cables gave Liverpool unaltered report and continental markets as a little lower than they closed yesterday. The demand for No. 2 corn was conspicuous by its absence as on the day before but there was a better demand for the low grades for shipment on account of the small receipts. Oats fluctuated within a narrow limit and the market was without special feature.

Provisions suffered from heavy hog receipts. Pork shows a decline of 10 cents and lard and ribs from 2 1/2 to 5c. Lard never sold as low since war times. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 250; corn, 160; oats, 120; hogs, 43,000.

New York Provisions.
New York, Dec. 4.—Wheat—Receipts, 245,200; exports, 35,400. Spot dull; No. 1 hard, 63 1/2c. Options sold off under liberal spring wheat receipts; closed steady at 1 3/4@1 1/4c net loss. May, 61 1/2; December, 64 3/4@65c; closed 64 1/2c. Leather—Steady. Wool—Quiet. Cotton seed oil—Dull. Coffee—Options opened steady, declined under foreign and local selling; further declined again under cable estimate of 3,550,000 bags Rio crop, closed steady at a net decline of 10@30 points. Sales, 1000 bags. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7 R/O, 14 3/4c; middling, dull; Cordova, 18@18 1/2c. Sugar—Raw, firmer; fair refining, 21 1/8c; refined more active and higher. Cut loaf, 5 1/4c; powdered, 4 7/8c; granulated, 4 5/8c.

Kansas City Provisions.
Kansas City, Dec. 4.—Wheat—Dull; No. 2 hard, 65c; No. 2 red, nominally, 65c; No. 2 spring, 60@65 1/2c; No. 2 spring, 64 1/2c; rejected, 47@51c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 22 1/2@22 5/8c; No. 2 white, 23c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 18c; No. 2 nominally, 19 1/2c. Rye—Nominal. Hay—Steady; timothy, \$6.50@11.00; prairie, \$6.50@10.00. Butter—Firm; creamery, 18@22c; dairy, 14@15c. Eggs—Steady; supply fairly large; fresh, 18@20c. Receipts—21,500; corn, 18,200; oats, 11,000. Shipments—Wheat, 9500; corn and oats none.

Liverpool Grain.
Liverpool, Dec. 4.—Wheat—Spot quiet and the demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 58 3/4; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard, 58 1/2; No. 1 1/2; No. 1 California, 58 3/4. Futures quiet and 1/4 lower. December, 58 1/2; January, 58 3/4; February, 58 3/4; March, 58 1/2; April, 58 1/2; May, 58 1/2. Corn—Spot quiet, American mixed, new, 3 3/4-4c. Futures steady and unchanged to 1/4 lower. December, 3s 3/4-4c; January-February, 3s 2 1/4-4c; March, 3s 2 1/2-4c; April-May, 3s 2 1/4-4c. Flour steady and demand moderate. St. Louis fair winter, 7s.

New York Dry Goods.
New York, Dec. 4.—There was a moderate business done in all classes of colored and fancy cottons, also dress goods and heavy underwear wants, beside which there was some placing of orders for spring. As a whole, however, the trade was dull, although a better feeling was evident.

Printing cloths were very quiet and nominal at previous quotations.

The Wool Market.
Boston, Dec. 4.—The American Cotton and Wool Reporter will say of the wool trade today: Notwithstanding the occurrence of the annual Thanksgiving holiday which is usually equivalent to two days' interruption to the course of such trade as might otherwise be available, the sales in the three principal markets have amounted in toto to 6,465,100 pounds, of which 2,884,900 pounds was domestic, including a fair proportion of medium and pulled. Friday's and Monday's cables indicate that prices in London are very firm. If the finer grades of Australian coming and clothing was in supply here, they could not be sold at a profit at present quotations. The position of the domestic wool markets from the points of view reasonably strong. The situation in the goods market presents no new features, and nothing more definite can be predicted concerning the outlook for the season, whose advance were awaiting. The cables last

week on the whole occasioned an agreeable disappointment to at least one-third the trade here, and on Friday the foundation was laid for considerably more trade than has appeared possible for a fortnight anterior to the opening of the December London series. The sales of the week amounted to 2,710,000 bales, of which 1,923,000 bales were domestic. The sales since January, 1895, have amounted to 139,701,600 pounds, against 137,939,785 a year ago.

London Wool Sales.
London, Dec. 4.—At the wool auction sales today 13,427 bales were offered, of which 1200 were withdrawn. There was a strong demand, especially for good. American competed well at extreme rates. Following are sales in detail: New South Wales, 6957 bales; scored 6 3/4@6 1/2 1/2; greasy, 4 3/4@4 1/2 1/2. Queensland, 2201 bales; scored, 9 3/4@10 1/4; greasy, 4 1/2@4 1/2 1/2. Victoria, 2190 bales; scored, 7 1/4@7 1/2 1/2; greasy, 4 1/2@4 1/2 1/2. South Australia, 1714 bales; scored, 9 3/4@10 1/4; greasy, 4 1/2@4 1/2 1/2. New Zealand, 3315 bales; scored, 7 1/4@7 1/2 1/2; greasy, 5 5/8@6. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1165 bales; scored, 6 1/2@7 1/2; greasy, 5 1/4@6 1/2.

Cotton Statistics.
New York, Dec. 4.—Cotton quiet; middling 7-8; net receipts, none; stocks, 4115; forwarded, 1502; sales, 846, spinners, 308; stock, 182,779. Total today net receipts 33,218; exports to Great Britain, 1537; to continent, 24,249; stock, 241,941. Consolidated net receipts, 159,749; exports to Great Britain 60,866; France, 22,476; continent, 67,348. Total since September 1, net, 2,536,231; exports to Great Britain, 712,917; France 197,332; continent, 61,626.

Galveston Cotton.
Galveston, Tex., Dec. 4.—Spot cotton quiet; middling, 1 1/8c. Sales, 400; receipts, 788; exports, 11,143; stock, 117,452 bales.

New Orleans Futures.
New Orleans, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Futures steady; sales, 69,200. December, 7.99@8.01; January, 8.00@8.01; February, 8.01@8.02; March, 8.02@8.03; April, 8.11@8.13; May, 8.14@8.16; June, 8.18@8.20; July, 8.21@8.23.

New Orleans Cotton.
New Orleans, Dec. 4.—Cotton easy, middling, 8 1/8; low middling, 7 1/8; good ordinary, 7 1/2. Net receipts, 14,718; gross, 15,565; exports to continent, 11,143; coast wise 1168; sales, 2500; stock, 369,828.

St. Louis Cotton.
St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Quiet; sales, 50; middling, 1 1/4c; receipts, 5000; shipments, 4103; stock, 54,337.

DR. HARTMAN SAYS
Now is the Time to Guard Against Colds—The First Cold Weather.
In a recent lecture at the Surgical Hotel Dr. Hartman is reported as saying that the cold weather is the worst enemy a man has. He is willing to give the matter slight attention; that a cold is the beginning of chronic catarrh, consumption, disease of the liver, stomach, kidneys and pelvic organs. All this could be prevented by taking his advice. The doctor's professional duties compelled him, for many years, to be much on the road night and day, by carriage, railroad and steamboat. During all this time he never caught a cold. This could not have been done without evidence of a cold a few doses of Peruna, invariably check it.

This is especially seasonable advice for the cold weather is here, with its storms, sudden changes, sleet, rain and snow. Thousands of people will contract disease from which they will never recover by catching cold. Dr. Hartman's advice should be heeded. Peruna cures colds of any stage or location. It is the most powerful remedy for a gripe, coughs, colds, etc. Send for a free copy of an illustrated book on catarrh. It contains sixty-four pages of valuable instructions. Address The Peruna Drug Manufacturing company, Columbus, O. Ask your druggist for a copy of The Peruna Almanac for 1896.

DON'T FAIL

To See the Atlanta Exposition.

It opened on September 18 and will not close until December 31, 1895. The round-trip rates are cheap and within the reach of everybody. You cannot afford to miss it; for it is second to any exhibition that ever took place in this country. To those who did not go to the World's fair will see some of the equally as nice and interesting as was the World's fair, the only difference being it is not quite so extensive.

Parties from Arkansas, Texas, will find it to their advantage to have their tickets read into Atlanta via the Southern Pacific railway company. Consider all rail lines from the west are perfect and it is the only line entering the exposition grounds.

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Fort Worth Weekly Gazette for one year.....\$1 10
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This offer enables the Journal's readers to supply themselves with all the first-class newspapers they may want at an exceedingly small cost. Send your orders promptly to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

WORMS—STRONGYLUS CONTORTUS.

There has been a great deal of complaint come to the office of late of a great loss of lambs, and we give below one of them, which is a very fair sample of the many we have received:

I have a flock of sheep from which I have lost a good many lambs. They are taken with diarrhoea and become gaunt. They stand around, swell under the jaw and finally die. I opened one and in its stomach found thousands of worms, not over an inch long and not larger than a fine hair. Can you tell me what to do for them?

Worms are among the greatest enemies of the sheep and although in the majority of flocks they produce no disturbance, yet there are times when, in connection with other species, they cause diseases which will carry off

great numbers of lambs. The stomach worm, or the Strongylus contortus, may be found in all stages in the fourth stomach or abomasum of the sheep. They cause the cause cannot be easily distinguished from other intestinal parasites. In the worst cases, besides a general lack of tone and good health, there is weakness, paleness, some fever, diarrhoea and usually a swelling under the jaw, but not always. The little worms, if present in large numbers, will appear like masses of threads lying in the stomach.

Various remedies are proposed, but those most available and practical seem to lie in an emulsion composed of turpentine, one part to six of milk, and a dose for one lamb is from two to four ounces of the emulsion. One dose is generally sufficient; if not, repeat it in about three days. Another remedy consists in one ounce of linseed oil with two drams of turpentine for a lamb and four drams for an adult sheep, given in one dose. Another very good remedy is given in Finlay Dun's "Veterinary Medicine," as follows: Common salt, three pounds; powdered ginger and nitre, half a pound each; dissolve in three gallons of warm water; add twenty-four ounces of turpentine when nearly cold. The dose for lambs between four and six months of age is two ounces. The nitre quantity is enough for 150 lambs. For delicate lambs which are coughing and purging, the same writer recommends oil of turpentine, powdered gentian and laudanum, each two ounces, all to be dissolved and stirred in one quart of linseed oil or lime water. This quantity is sufficient for ten or twelve doses.—Homestead.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.
The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas, and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston, St. Louis, Leveo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chicago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a through route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the shortest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address:

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WHY SOME POULTRY DON'T PAY.

They are lousy.

They are overcrowded.

They have poor ventilation.

The hens are too old.

They have no sharp grit.

The flocks are too large.

They are not fed regularly.

Their quarters are never clean.

They are fed too much corn.

The pullets were hatched too late.

They are not fed sufficient variety.

They are not fed fresh water daily.

The houses are not warm in winter.

Old and young are kept in one flock.

There are too many drones in the flock.

They are exposed to all sorts of weather.

COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY NOTES.

Hog killing has been the order for the last few days.

W. F. Scarborough has sold his ranch in the Rowe pasture to Coggins Bros. and Collison.

It is said Kaffir corn is the same as the manna sent to the children of Israel while wandering in the desert. Truly it has been a manna to the people of the Panhandle.

Below the party charged with the theft of a mule and who tramped his way across this country some time ago after breaking jail at Memphis, and was captured over in Gretna by Sheriff's Swafford and Montgomery, was sent to the penitentiary for five years at Memphis last week.

How do you like my molasses candy? I asked the cooking school graduate, with her face flushed and her hair awry, and her sleeves daintily rolled up above her dimpled elbows.

"Just stuck on it," with difficulty replied the young man, struggling in vain to get his jaws apart. And her little brother laughed.—Exchange.

The Standard now has a branch office at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin in charge, J. F. Butz, salesman, where the same care will be given consignments as has characterized the Chicago house. Consign your hogs and cattle to the Standard Commission company at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin, Manager.

STANDARD

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000.

The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent customer. Write us.

ANDARD LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

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W. A. BANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas.

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Surplus, 200,000
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T. E. Timmons

DAIRY.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.
The following is a complete list of transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas since registration for the week ending November 23, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, J. J. Hemingway, secretary:

BULLS.
Adamovsky, 42,223—S. G. Brooks to J. Baskes, Cameron, Tex.
Bradshaw, 41,892—T. H. Thornton to J. M. Rucker, Troup, Tex.
Catalpa of Brushy, 22,476—S. B. Jones to J. M. Bond, Jones, Tex.
Fisher, 23,104—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to C. M. Bivins, Terrell, Tex.
Joyous's Boy, 35,425—J. P. Stewart to J. Cochran, Neville, Tex.
Liberty Pops, 41,697—J. A. Pryor to W. C. Moore, Liberty, Tex.
Mentor of Horton Hill, 42,123—J. W. White to A. Kasper, Warda, Tex.
Nadine's Tormentor, 40,852—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to G. T. Jester, Corsicana, Tex.
Royal Sir, 41,550—B. L. Gill to R. O. Harris, Lawrence, Tex.
Stoke Pops Honor, 38,484—L. Billings to Mrs. E. M. Mirick, Cleburne, Tex.
COWS AND HEIFERS.
Amanda of St. Lambert, 64,955—Terrell & Harris to D. W. Weatherford, Terrell, Tex.
Blama of Brushy, 74,644—S. L. Burnap to E. M. Turner, Hillsboro, Tex.
Camille of Brushy, 74,631—S. L. Burnap to E. M. Turner, Hillsboro, Tex.
Clyde Landseer, 74,934—J. W. Hardin to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell, Tex.
Clyde Miller, 107,974—J. B. Scott to J. D. Gray, Terrell, Tex.
Cotilla, 104,869—Richardson Bros. to W. A. Ponder, Denton, Tex.
Dove Briggs II, 103,030—W. L. Swangen to J. D. Gray, Terrell, Tex.
Dove Briggs II, 103,030—J. D. Gray to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex.
Harry's Joaze, 108,507—C. Bell to W. T. Burford, LaGrange, Tex.
Harry's Pansy Blossom, 108,658—S. C. Bell to W. T. Burford, LaGrange, Tex.
Helen Daivray, 63,017—Terrell & Harris to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell, Tex.
Helen Daivray III, 105,909—Terrell & Harris to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell, Tex.
Laura B. of Brushy, 68,720—M. J. Hamilton to E. M. Turner, Hillsboro, Tex.
Lena Linn, 108,930—Mrs. J. S. Burrier to E. B. S. Florey, Overton, Tex.
Lena Rivers, 72,058—R. P. Lyon to R. D. Rawlins, Dallas, Tex.
Lettie V., 108,940—Mrs. A. Burrier to W. W. Holland, Overton, Tex.
Miss Silver, 57,840—N. R. Royall to W. P. Cain, Palestine, Tex.
Nadine of Brushy, 74,633—S. L. Burnap to E. M. Turner, Hillsboro, Tex.
Princess Sylvester, 108,841—Mrs. A. Burrier to E. B. S. Florey, Overton, Tex.
Silver of St. Lambert, 76,135—Terrell & Harris to J. O. Terrell, San Antonio, Tex.
Sotol's Blama of Brushy, 100,315—S. L. Burnap to E. M. Turner, Hillsboro, Tex.
Starlight of St. Lambert, 86,765—Terrell & Harris to J. O. Terrell, San Antonio, Tex.
Suena, 118,892—S. L. Burnap to E. M. Turner, Hillsboro, Tex.
Tormentor's Cream, 73,317—Terrell & Harris to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell, Tex.
Tormentor's Eugene, 85,482—J. D. Gray to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex.
Winnie's Baby, 82,592—Terrell & Harris to Hardin to J. A. Smith, San Antonio, Tex.

It is natural for cows to be gentle when they have been brought up by a civilized owner, and there is great satisfaction in a herd of animals as tame as pet kittens.

"Maud Muller on a summer's day stuffed the manger full of hay; her hat was there, but not the rake, for that was but a poor fellow's fable; on the old cow on the side, she laughed until she nearly cried; 'Just think old bossy' cried the maid, 'I'm going to have some bloomers made.'"

Perfumed butter is becoming fashionable at breakfast and tea tables. The butter is made into pats and stamped with a floral design and is then wrapped in thin cheese cloth and placed on a bed of roses, violets or carnations arranged in a flat-bottomed dish. Over these place a layer of flowers so that the butter paddies are imbedded in flowers. They are then placed on ice where they are allowed to remain for several hours. This butter is eaten with crisp Vienna rolls, accompanied only by a cup of chocolate or delicious Mocha.

HOW TWO LIVERMORE LADIES MAKE BUTTER.

The example set by the Livermore Herald in offering a premium for the best account of local agricultural practice could be followed with advantage by other local journals. It is a very good way to draw out experience which will be of wide value. The prize for an essay on "How to Make Butter" resulted in a tie between two essayists. The following are their writings:

Mrs. R. Christoffersen—"To have good butter you must keep good and healthy cows and feed them well. You should also give them good warm quarters in winter.

The next is how to keep the milk. You should have a good cool cellar (best on north side of house). This cellar should have concrete walls or walls and cement floor, and drained so it can be flushed and washed. This should be done every morning to keep the cellar clean and fresh.

The shelves for the milk should be from one to three feet from the floor, and should be firm, so that they will not shake and thereby disturb the cream on the milk.

The milk pans should be washed in cold water first and then in hot water with washing soda, and after that put them in clean boiling water and wipe with a clean towel.

The milk should stand for thirty-six hours in very cold weather. In skimming the milk you should use a flat spoon. Turn the spoon slowly around the edge of the pan to loosen the cream, then push the cream over the edge of the pan.

It is best to have a stone jar to keep the cream in, as it keeps the cream cold. The jar with the cream in should not be wholly covered. Every time the stone jar is empty it should be washed in cold water first, then in warm soda water, after which put boiling water in the jar and let it stand for five or ten minutes. If it is not full of boiling water, put the cover on.

The milk should have clean hands and see that the cow's teats and bag are clean before milking, and milk every twelve hours regularly. Before straining the milk let it stand a few minutes to let the foam settle.

The milk bucket should be cleaned in warm water every time of using. Use a small brush to clean the strainer.

For churning, a wooden churn is preferred. Before using put cold water in it. Churn in the morning, when the air and cellar are coldest. Fill the churn only half full of cream. Churn every second or third day; churn fast at the start, but as the butter begins to form slow up a little. Before taking the butter out of the churn see that it is well churned together. Take the butter out with clean, cold hands. Take a ball of butter in the hands and clap it first with one hand and then with the other, so as to get as much butter milk out as possible. Then add about one handful of Liverpool salt—for this is about the best—and let it stand in the next morning. Then work it up with a flat wooden spoon (if you work it with your hands they must be

clean and cold), and add more salt to taste. Cover it again and let it stand till the next morning as before. Work it again, and, if necessary, add more salt, and see that the brine is clear and free from buttermilk. Then the butter is ready to put up in rolls. This is written for butter-makers with one or two cows. If the dairy is larger it is easier to make good butter.

Mrs. William Gregory.—There are four faults in butter making to be specially guarded against: First, over-churning of the cream; second, over-churning; third, over working; fourth, uncleanliness. The bad flavor that we find in butter is very largely due to over-churning of the cream, and, keeping it too long before churning.

In the winter, especially, cream is often kept until it is "cheesy" before it is churned.

All cream should be slightly soured before being churned, and in the winter this should be done artificially; that is, by adding a little buttermilk, or milk artificially soured, to the cream twelve hours before churning; the cream being warmed up to a temperature of 65 degrees and kept as nearly as possible at that temperature for twelve hours.

Over churning is another cause of butter not keeping. As soon as butter changes from the granular form into a lump, the churning should cease, so as not to incorporate the buttermilk into the butter. The butter bowl and ladle (for the hands should not be used to mould the butter) should be scalded with hot water and rinsed with cold water, when the butter should be taken up in the bowl and worked from side to side, rinsing with cold water, until all buttermilk is worked out.

Then the salt should be added, a little stronger than the taste requires, and the butter left in the bowl until the next morning.

At this time the butter should be worked from side to side until the moisture, which the salting has naturally brought to the surface, has been worked out; then it can be molded into rolls for market.

My fourth fault quoted, "uncleanliness" should be spoken of first, last and always, for to have good butter all surroundings should be clean and free from odors, all utensils used should be scrupulously clean, and when it is the butter and sold to the grocers in town, the latter should have a cleanly place to put it. They should not place it near a sack of onions or a side of bacon (fat, nothing absorbs bad odors so quickly as butter), as I have seen so many storekeepers do, and then let the farmer's wife assume the responsibility of making poor butter, caused by the grocer's act.

POULTRY.

Bones serve several purposes when used for poultry. Being phosphate of lime, they are capable of being digested, which is not the case with oyster shells and grit, and they supply the bird with elements that may be lacking in the food. They also assist in grinding the food, taking the place of grit, and are readily accepted by all classes of poultry. In fact, it is safe to claim that there is nothing that can be used as egg-producing food which serves the purpose so well as green bone, its combination of qualities—nitrogen, lime, for egg-shells, grit, and adaptation to all fowls and of all ages—give it a place even higher than meat, which contains nitrogen, but no lime or other mineral matter.

The fall season is the best time to begin wintering the poultry houses. The main point is to use whitewash plentifully. If applied before the cold sets in, it will have an odorless and clean look to each bucket of whitewash and have it thick. Put on two or three coats, both inside and outside, and then sprinkle it freely. If necessary, on the doors and even in the yards with a watering pot.

The idea of canning eggs without the shells, like oysters, may have advantages in safety of shipment and the Russian experimenters claim by being airtight sealed the eggs will keep indefinitely. Canned eggs, like canned beef put up where horse flesh is good to eat, will have an odorless and clean look to each bucket of whitewash and have it thick. Put on two or three coats, both inside and outside, and then sprinkle it freely. If necessary, on the doors and even in the yards with a watering pot.

If you have pullets that have hatched early in the spring and are given comfortable quarters with rational feeding, you will have priced eggs to sell through the winter.

Give young birds the double benefit of dry quarters, free from vermin; one means health, and the other freedom from worry, and both mean eggs.

ALL KINDS OF POULTRY.

On a farm where there is ample range poultry should include not only hens, but turkeys, geese, ducks and even guineas. The turkeys and guineas are disposed to wander over large areas, while geese and ducks will thrive on small pastures lot it may be overlooked that the largest proportion of meat sold off the farm, in the shape of turkeys, geese and ducks, costs the farmer little or nothing, and if some knowledge could be gained of the actual cost, it would be shown that the receipts are nearly all profit, and this should encourage farmers to increase their stock. The hens pay best as producers of eggs, and ducks and also excellent layers, but the largest profits in poultry are secured from turkeys and geese, as they can support themselves during the larger portion of the year unaided. While it must be admitted, however, that whatever is consumed by poultry really comes from the farm, whether the birds secure it by robbing the poultry house or by scavenging so large, but the fact is that turkeys are insect destroying birds, and the larger share of their food is composed of insects and seeds, while geese are partial to young and tender water plants, being one of its delicacies. These different kinds of poultry utilize material that would be of no service to the farmer at all, and in that respect they serve as valuable scavengers not only to keep down many pests that annoy the farmer, but also enable him to send the undesirable substance to the market in the form of meat.

POULTRY IN FRANCE.
Probably in no other country in the world there is so much attention paid to poultry in France. That country is not only a very large consumer of eggs and fowls but exports enormous quantities of both, and imports none. In recent years the annual exports of eggs from England alone has averaged from 450,000,000 to 600,000,000, or 15 or 16 eggs for every head of population in Great Britain. It is asserted by those who are familiar with the subject that the United States is infinitely better adapted to the production of fowls and eggs than France is, that both can be much more cheaply produced here, and this country ought to be exporting to England and other countries the eggs now supplied by France.

RECIPE FOR ROUP PILLS.
This is the recipe given for roup pills: Take one teaspoonful each of tincture of iron, red pepper, ginger, saffron, chlorate of potash, salt and powdered rhubarb; mix them intimately. After thoroughly mixing add three tablespoonfuls of hyposulphate of soda, and mix together well. Incorporate this with one ounce of asafetida, working it together until the whole is completely mingled. Occasionally soften with water whenever necessary with castor oil. This can be made into pills, or when dry in a powder.

TIME EGGS MAY BE KEPT.
Under proper conditions the fertility of an egg may be preserved a considerable length of time. Of course it is

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The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

CAPACITY, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 6,000 Horses.

The entire railway system of middle and Western America centers here, making it the most accessible yard to reach in the country. The facilities for unloading, feeding and shipping are unlimited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the yards. There are over two hundred buyers found here at all times, sixty-one buyers for slaughtering of Chicago and near by towns, twelve for export on the ho of, twenty-seven for New York, twenty-eight for Philadelphia. Other cities have eighty. The various needs of these buyers cause a market for all kinds and grades of stock.

The shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper's interest to bill his cattle through to this great market center. Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lines terminate at Missouri river points, but bill through to Chicago. This will not deprive you from the privilege of trying other markets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted amphitheater, with a tiled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coaches, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here which are claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the country for the sale of blooded stock. Stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS AND THE WESTERN TERRITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chicago.

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

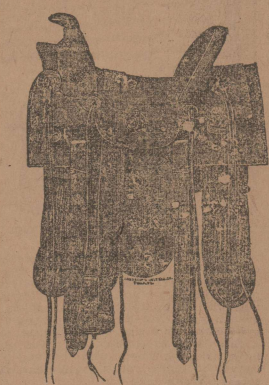
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MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST.

And second largest in the world. The entire railroad system of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894.....	1,172,345	2,547,077	569,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	939,646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to Shippers.....	409,965	468,616	45,730		
Imports to Kansas City in 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

CHARGES—YARDAGE: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. **HAY:** \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; **BRAN:** \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; **CORN:** \$1.00 per bushel.

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.
C. F. MC REE, V. P. & Gen. Mgr. **E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas.**
H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. **EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.**



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Write to us, or ask your dealer for Padgett's Patented Flexible all leather stock saddles made on a steel fork.

We manufacture and turn out same styles you are accustomed to, only better. The saddles will adjust to a horse's back, easy to ride and to horse, strength equal to any heavy stock work and sold under a guarantee. The saddles are approved by the trade. First premium at Dallas Fair was awarded by the judges on a Flexible. The demand is good, we want it better. Don't hesitate to investigate before buying, as we have a saddle that will please you and wear for years.

The trees are made of leather, stitched throughout with a body sufficient to hold and still retain the spring in the legs and cantle.

Any purchaser is at liberty to test saddles by roping stock, or by any other manner if desired. In ordering, kindly mention this paper. Respectfully,
PADGETT BROS.,
Dallas, Tex.

preferable to set eggs shortly after their being laid, as best results can then be obtained. But if this cannot always be done they should be kept in a proper temperature and turned at least twice a week. Upon this subject the Feathered World says:

"The period that may elapse between the time that an egg is laid and that when it is placed under the hen, or in an incubator, varies considerably, both in regard to the actual age itself and also to the conditions under which it is being stored. But slight mismanagement is sufficient to destroy the fertility of an egg whose germ is weak, and eggs laid by hens that are mated to a strong, vigorous cock bird will retain the germ intact for a much longer period than those by hens which are accompanied by a more or less used up bird. Then, too, unless special precautions are taken to store the eggs at such a temperature as we have recommended, it will be found that during cool weather eggs will retain their fertility far longer than in hot weather. But with proper care and attention eggs may, if necessary, easily be kept a month, and even more, without destroying the fertility of the germ. No such a course is desirable, for assuredly the best results are usually obtained from eggs not more than seven or ten days old and in the case

of an incubator being employed they should never exceed the latter age. Notwithstanding the wonderful improvements that science has made in artificial incubation, stale eggs cannot thus be hatched with anything like the degree of certainty that is obtained from the natural process, and we feel sure that, to a large extent, this is due to the want of that natural secretion that is imparted to the eggs by the hen. But let this be as it may, the fact remains that in order to hatch successfully by artificial means the eggs must be freshly laid. Personally, we never put eggs into an incubator that have been laid more than seven days, and much prefer them when only half that time has elapsed.

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Excursion tickets on sale from all Coupon stations to California and Mexican points all the year 'round.

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of Steamers to and from New York, all points east and west.

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Rates to the Old States, via

Cotton Belt Route,

THE BEST LINE FROM TEXAS TO MEMPHIS

AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST.

On December 20, 21 and 22, we will sell round-trip tickets to the old states in the Southeast at one lowest rate—limited fare for the round-trip. Tickets limited to thirty days from date of sale for return. The Cotton Belt is the only line operating solid trains between Texas and Memphis without change. Also the only line operating free reclining chair cars and Pullman Sleepers between Texas and Memphis. No summer tickets valid on this route. Any ticket agent can sell you through tickets via our line. For rates, tickets, sleeping car accommodations, etc., call on or address your nearest ticket agent or the undersigned.
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SHEEP AND WOOL

A writer says the time will most surely come when it will be impossible to sell at remunerative prices an animal having merely the name of sheep and no quality.

While sulphur is indispensable for sheep as furnishing one of the important elements of the fleece, it must be given in such a way as to be available for that purpose. It is not the food. It is not to be given in the crude form, in which it is not a food but an active medicine, producing an laxative action on the bowels and an excessive excretion through the skin. It is this which makes it useful as an antidote to all kinds of parasites, the sulphur thus passing through the skin being extremely offensive to all insects. But its action on the skin is to open the pores and thus make the animal most subject to changes of the weather and especially to injury by rain. It is thus not desirable to give sulphur as food or nutriment except in the food, such as white mustard or any other plant of the turnip or cabbage tribe.

When a sheep is going about with its head up and snorting, give it a good-sized pin of Scotch snuff blown into the nostrils through a tin tube or a quill. It is an indication that the grub is in the head, and the snuff, causing violent sneezing, will often cause these pests to be ejected.

It is necessary that the fodder racks be cleaned out every time fresh feed is put in. No other animal is more precise about the cleanliness of its food than the sheep, and it will refuse to eat food unless it is in any way tainted. The unclean fodder may be scattered as litter in the pens or yards.

To prevent injurious constipation—a common trouble in the winter—give a little linseed oil, the raw oil, mixed with molasses on some cut straw. You will be pleased to see the sheep eat it. The cheapness of molasses at this time is an inducement to use it in this way. The sheep has a sweet tooth.

Let a wether do the useless part of the ram's work. He will greatly relieve the ram if he is given judgment. It is a good plan to divide a large flock into two or more pastures, with such a number of ewes to each ram as will be right. If the ram is in one flock and the ewes in another, mischief and cause many ewes to go unserved.

Where sheep can be pastured during the winter there is no more valuable green crop for this use than white mustard. Two pounds of seed sown per acre will afford a thick growth that may be eaten off by hurling the flock on the field. This is one of the very best feeding crops for sheep, as it is rich in the sulphur that is needed for the healthful growth of wool, in which there is a 1-2 per cent of this substance. Corn fed to sheep should be given in the ear. If fed shelled in a trough the sheep will plow it ahead, gathering it up so that a full mouth may be taken and swallowed. The hurry to get it down to get more, as to cause choking at times. Food so eaten is injurious. If the corn is to be shelled as it is eaten, the husk must be avoided. Otherwise the corn may be scattered on a floor, and so picked up a few grains at a time, when it will be more apt to be chewed.

The season has arrived when the sheep should have shelter at night. But close confinement is perhaps as bad as open exposure. Sheep must not be overcrowded and overheated, or the wool will be loosened wherever this has occurred by too close crowding. Wet and pressure are all that are needed to ruin the wool. To crowd wet sheep together causes the wool to felt. This is termed cutting, and is one of the worst faults of a faulty fleece. It is done by crowding wet sheep into too close pens, where they lie and sweat.

If the flock has not been cleared of those hateful and injurious pests the ticks, it should be attended to without delay. The sheep are not in condition at this time to be bled in the way these ticks suck them. Half a dozen of them will be sufficient to keep a full-grown sheep poor, and to wholly prevent the lambs from growing. Take some good sheep dip and pour it along the back guiding it down the fleece to the belly, by the tail and legs, until it reaches all the skin. Spend a little time after to see that none are left; if any are, apply the treatment once more.

In apportioning rations for feeding sheep, the rule is to give one pound of food is required for each 100 pounds of live weight, of which food five-sixths should be digestible, making 2-1/2 pounds of actual nutriment per 100 pounds of live weight, should be made the guide. Of this food one-third should be grain of some kind. This will maintain mere growth, but will not be sufficient for the purpose. For this purpose the food added should be as much as will be eaten, not taking any account of the final effect on the animal beyond the production of meat. Feeding is always productive of disease, and if continued long enough will cause death, so that the close attention of the feeder is to be given to each animal, lest the food may be given too long or in excess of its actual healthful ability to dispose of it.

THE FLUKE DISEASE OF SHEEP. Every shepherd knows or has heard of the sheep rot, a disease which is more feared in other countries than this by owners of flocks than any other, for when it occurs it causes the loss of the disease becomes general the losses may amount to half or even more. Such has been the case in England in wet seasons, and Australia has suffered to a similar extent at times. But the disease exists to a considerable extent in America, although few shepherds know of the cause of it, which is the worm known scientifically as Distomatosis hepatica, and commonly as the fluke worm. This creature inhabits the gall bladder and liver of the sheep, deer, goat, rabbit and some other animals during the mature stages of its curious life; but in its early stage it is a parasite of a small which lives in low moist ground, shallow, or marshy pools. How the snail becomes infested is one of the mysteries in the case which has not yet been explained, but it is easy to understand how the animals mentioned may become infected, or nothing is easier than that one of these small snails may be swallowed

with water drank or herbage eaten, and the animals thus become infested with the parasite. This is the case we have at least negative evidence, for it is well known that sheep that do not pasture on wet marshy ground, or low meadows, and never drink from ponds or stagnant streams, are always free from the disease; while the contrary conditions never exist without the prevalence of the disease among the flock.

The fluke is a broad, flat worm of an oval shape, from one-fifth of an inch in length up to a full inch. It has been found in deer all over the Northwest, there is no common, especially in the neighborhood of the numerous lakes and marshes, that it is a rare case to find a deer or antelope free from it. It is thus easily carried from place to place by the migration of infected animals along the plains, and anywhere but in mountain districts where marshes are not found, the pest with sheep moved from place to place, and it may be generally said that thousands of sheep perish by the disease unknown to their owners.

The symptoms are as follows: At first the sheep seems to thrive in an unusual manner, be more fat and active than usual. The appetite is good, the wool is in the best of health, there is no puffing up appears under the jaws, the eyes become yellow, the appetite falls off, the wool loosens on the skin and is torn off in patches by business or care. Very soon the sheep has a haggard and distressed expression, distended diarrhoea occurs, and the belly becomes prominent. After death, which then follows rapidly, the abdomen is filled with yellow water, the fat is yellow, and the liver if examined is filled with cysts in each of which there is one of the flukes, while there may be scores of them in the gall bladder and the gall ducts. Whenever, on slaughtering a sheep, yellow fat is found, it is almost certainly infested by these parasites, and the pasture will be infested by the eggs dropped in the dung. The eggs may then be taken up by the sheep or lambs with the grass, or swallowed with water into which the eggs may be washed by the rain, although there may be none of the snails, which are the natural go-between of the flukes as mentioned.

Argentine (4 ounces) added to a solution of one dram of sulphate of iron in a pint of water, with one ounce of salt added, the mixture well shaken, and given in doses of half a teaspoonful every morning, for four or five days, is the most effective remedy. Regular allowance of salt, however, is the best preventive of this disease, as it is of all others due to any kind of worms.

H. S.

SHEEP.

Start in the spring, nearly or quite all of the sheep kept, good thrifty ewes. They may not shear quite as much wool as wethers, but the lambs will more than make up for it. Secure thorough run to mate with them. A careful selection of the ewes, and breeding them to a good ram will give good vigorous lambs that will be an improvement over the dam.

It costs no more to feed and care for a good sheep than it does poor, no more to have good ewes than wethers, and as sheep are kept for profit, the better sheep if well managed will pay a good profit, while the poor sheep will often not pay for their feed.

The average Western farmer cannot afford to keep stock for the manure. While there is no question but that manure is an important farm product, and that all possible should be made, saved and applied, yet there must be a profit besides the manure. A realized stock. Generally it is safe to consider the manure as good pay for the work of breeding and caring for the stock, but there should be a profit for their feed, as a better price is realized feeding out to stock on the farm than to sell whole grain.

With sheep two factors are important; one is to keep good sheep, the other is to keep them well. This is done a fair per cent, on the money invested can be realized, but if poor sheep are kept, or they are neglected, little or no profit is possible. It is a failure to supply either one will seriously offset the result.

One advantage in providing good shelter food that less food is required, is required to keep thrifty and lessen the cost of feeding without lowering the conditions, is an important item, and one of the best ways of increasing the profit. A sheep shelter need not be expensive; the principal point is to have dry. A very tight room with no ventilation, is nearly, if not quite as bad as exposure to the weather. A vigorous, thrifty condition can be maintained, and sheep be made to return a profit.

If four or five pounds of wool will pay the cost of wintering sheep, six or seven will give a profit, and with the increase, a very good profit. In fact, if the wool will pay for the keep, I consider the lambs as making a sufficient profit, and with good ewes given good care, the profit in this way will be as large as with any other class of stock.

Chicago exporters say that if they could get more good sheep the amount of business in their line would be materially increased. It is hard to get enough sheep together to make a market, and they are hardly good enough to fill the bill. Of course exporters are getting pretty good sheep at very low prices and can get them low in England, yet they would prefer to handle a better grade if they could get them. The competition from South America has not yet actually injured the demand for this country, and it is not very likely to until the South American sheep can be delivered free of scab. We have the advantage of being closer to England, and it will be a long time before our mutton sheep will average as good in quality as those in Argentina.

While sheep have been low in the markets for some time this is no reason why we should regret the fact. Remembering the darkest hour is just before day, and from every appearance the dawn of better prices for sheep is near at hand. Don't forget that sheep well fed and cared for from this time on will raise much stronger and healthier lambs than those starved along until lambing time and then fed. It is necessary to keep the sheep in good condition at all times in order to attain success. Let us keep fewer sheep and give them better attention, always remembering that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.

In 1893 there were in Texas 4,000,000 head of sheep and it is estimated that there is now less than 2,500,000 in the state. This is a tremendous falling off in two years.—Exchange.

The McCloud News says that a sheep man living near that town recently subscribed for the Rams Horn, thinking it was published in the interest of the sheep industry.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. The verdict of all who have used the John A. Sewing Machine is that it is as good as any high priced machine made. There is no office rent to pay, no agents commission, or other expense, and you really get a good machine as the best standard makes at a trifle over manufacturers cost. Seeing is believing, and when in Fort Worth call at the Journal office and examine our machine.

SWINE.

Poor shelter and bedding no doubt are a strong factor in causing the troubles that come to young pigs, but we are firm in the belief that proper management and proper food are equally large factors in causing misfortune.

Brood sows properly managed determine the profit in the herd of swine. One third should have thirty months of age, one-third over twenty months, and the remainder over ten months of age to insure fair success.

A swine raiser of much experience and wide observation, in speaking of the seriousness of the cholera at this time, enumerated several large numbers of hogs and have never had cholera among them. Replying to an inquiry as to what these fortunate men do to ward off the cholera, he enumerated their several treatments. While these vary considerably, it is noticeable that feeding sulphur as a preventive rather than in close lots we also have a large number of hogs. This is a cheap and easily administered medicine. Some farmers buy it by the barrel, and some in small lots. It is used in lumps and break it up to the size of hickory nuts. Hogs eat sulphur in this form readily. The advantage of having hogs in pastures rather than in close lots we also dwell upon. Clean feeding floors will do much to keep hogs healthy.—Kansas Farmer.

A person who gives attentive ear to the discussion of breeders on the subject of swine raising, which largely consists of relating experiences and rather than in close lots we also have a large number of hogs. This is a cheap and easily administered medicine. Some farmers buy it by the barrel, and some in small lots. It is used in lumps and break it up to the size of hickory nuts. Hogs eat sulphur in this form readily. The advantage of having hogs in pastures rather than in close lots we also dwell upon. Clean feeding floors will do much to keep hogs healthy.—Kansas Farmer.

Seeking for information some time since, says the "National Stockman" and handles large numbers of hogs every year, "Which cost the most to produce, the first or second hundred pounds of pork?" Well, what do you think was his answer? He had never thought about it. Of course he has not, when he makes a practice of buying two hundred pound hogs and feeding them for the third hundred pounds. What has thrown away in this direction feeding hogs in the dead of winter would fill a purse nicely for use in old age, when some one else must feed and care for the pigs. This is a fast, fat, and a little feeder, and thinks there is nothing in a hog unless he is a big one, and that it does not look like market hogs unless the wagon goes along loaded with one and another to haul those that are too fat to walk.

There is a danger period in feeding young pigs that causes serious loss to swine farmers that feed high to make big pork. This danger period used to be a constant source of dread and anxiety to us, but we no more have any fears in that direction. We have learned that the trouble is all in the feed and manner of feeding. Years ago we fed corn literally to sows suckling, fed all the rich slop the sows would eat, mixed the slop in a tub with bran, and gave the sows twelve to twenty-four hours before feeding. We always expected the pigs to have the scours at three or four weeks old and often times became quiet and quiet and quiet and could not wait for them to get well before crowding with feed again. Now we drop out the corn, or nearly so, till the pigs are a month or more old. We feed soft feed—hardly slop in the usual sense of the word. We pump the required amount of water into a bucket, or else go to the slop tub that catches the kitchen slop and add a little water to it. We stir the slop with bran, till it is quite stiff, so stiff that sometimes it will not pour from the bucket, but drops out in chunks. The pigs get the slop and the same in large quantities. They run down in flesh very little while suckling large litters. With this treatment we now raise pigs that are fat at one month old, and they have never had the scours. In fact, we have no fears in this direction any more. They always get pure, clean food and keep in good health and prime condition.

VALUE OF GRASS IN PRODUCING PORK.

The Utah experiment station has issued a bulletin which treats of the economical use of grain when fed alone or when fed with green grass, and also of the economy of raising hogs on grass. The bulletin is a treatise of exercise to the economical use of food is treated of. For the experiment, fifteen head of pigs were used, being put into five sets of three each, and then divided so that the sets would be as near the same weight as possible.

Set 1 was fed grain in a yard about four or five weeks. Set 2 was fed grain and grass in a yard similar to that in which set one was fed. Set 3 was fed grain in a movable pen, 125 feet in area, containing a mixture of eight grasses. Set 4 was fed grain and allowed to run loose in the same pasture as set 3. Set 5 was fed no grain, but allowed to run loose in pasture with set 4.

The conclusions arrived at by the experimenters were: 1. Pigs allowed to roam at will over eighteen acres of good pasture, and had the grain they would eat, made the most rapid growth—and apparently made the best use of food. 2. Pigs fed grass and grain in a small yard made a more rapid growth than those fed grain alone—and apparently made a slightly better use of the food eaten. 3. In the cases of 1 and 2 there was no increase in the weight of the pigs apparently sufficient to account for the more rapid growth and more economical use of food. 4. Green grass appears to be of great value as a purgative. 5. Pigs kept on grass alone made a slow growth—so slow that it would require two seasons for maturity—making the profits exceedingly doubtful. 6. Pigs kept in a movable pen on pasture, at within seven pounds as much grain as had those in a yard without grain—but did not make as good use of it. 7. Exercise seems to be necessary to increase consumption and probable digestion—that growth may be rapid and economical.

IS THE SCRUB HARDER THAN THE IMPROVED HOG?

We are asked this question by one of our correspondents. We are aware that there exists in the minds of most farmers a belief that the scrub is a harder animal than his improved brother. This is an opinion, we believe, taken from the fact that the scrub is a harder animal than his improved brother. This is an opinion, we believe, taken from the fact that the scrub is a harder animal than his improved brother. This is an opinion, we believe, taken from the fact that the scrub is a harder animal than his improved brother.

First trim all surplus fat from the hams, removing the joint, shape as usual. Rub the salt in thoroughly on the skin side, using a hog ear to do it; then draw up the skin over the hook, putting in a pinch of pulverized saltpetre; then hang up closely with packed salt. Place the hams on a table covered with salt half inch deep, fitting them in to occupy as little space as possible, but not touching. Now you are ready for the dressing. Thoroughly mix the following articles (quantity given for one hundred pounds of hams): 10 lb. salt, 2 lb. good brown sugar, 2 lb. ground black pepper, 12 lb. saltpetre, with which thoroughly rub the flesh side. After which put on all the mixture that will lie on. By absorption the mixture will be eaten up in from two to three weeks. Then slightly sprinkle with salt. In six weeks the meat will be ready to hang up for smoking. Hang with wire and be sure to hang with the hook down.

SORGHUM AND HOGS.

T. C. Slattery, who has experimented considerably in feeding hogs and especially with sorghum, has this to say in Farm and Ranch:

"I have been feeding sorghum in my line. I am selfish enough to prefer reading rather than writing. But some of our readers may with experience with sorghum. I admit knowing something of sorghum as a food for hogs, cattle

see if they are borne out by the facts. In the first place the farmer who has not yet moved up from the scrub is one that believes very largely in the value of sorghum. He is of course consequently his pigs are not troubled with overloaded stomachs nor indigestion. They also have plenty of exercise. These conditions giving good bone, and the scrub is in better condition to resist disease; but at the same time there is no money in this sort of a hog, and the dollar is what the farmer is working for. Take the improved scrub and put him in like condition and he will be as sturdy and vigorous as his scrub relative. Then again, the scrub, because of his deficient capabilities to take on fat and flesh or make a good gain or growth, does not incur the risks incident thereto and gets a false credit for greater hardness than he is entitled to.

Let us see the improved hog who is easily kept in a fat condition upon an ordinary diet, is driven through the heat, is quickly worried and overcome and is falsely charged with a lack of hardness. The scrub, on the other hand, is kept in a fat condition and is bred with good size in the vital parts to supply the machinery necessary to run the animal with strength and vigor. The digestive organs are prepared to take a given amount of corn or other food and extract the virtues and assimilate them to the building up of the frame and body of the animal to the extent of 25 per cent greater than the machinery inside the scrub can be compelled or induced to do. Why, then, is this not a true test of hardness, vigor and vitality? Put the scrub in the same level and equality and the improved hog, with his large heart girth in proportion to his body, will prove his vitality and hardness in competition with the scrub. The scrub is in better condition to resist disease, but because his capacity to transfer food into flesh profitably is over-taxed and crowded too hard that causes a weakening of the vitality of the scrub. The scrub is not to be rushed with profit and does not therefore, have to undergo the severe test. The hog that is raised in a comfortable house with plenty of food without testing for it, cannot stand the sudden change into the scrub and cold storms that the scrub is already accustomed to. But take it by degrees and the improved hog will be trained and hardened to it, to do just as well as the scrub.

But we do not want this condition, as there is no money in it to the raiser or buyer. For profitable purposes the hog that has got the inside machinery, vitality and power to run it, to grind up a given amount of grain and turn out the largest per cent of gain in flesh is the one we want, and in this contest the scrub isn't in it.—Ex.

SELECTING AND MATING BREEDING ANIMALS.

The selection and mating of breeding animals is an old topic, and yet it is ever present and constantly demands intelligent judgment and all the wisdom that can be brought to bear. Deals of perfection of each breed now contesting for honors in the United States have been carefully prepared by the men selected by different associations, and you are at liberty to adopt them, or construct one of your own. My advice is, study the ideals prepared, and improve upon them if you can. It can be safely said that the reality is yet some distance below the ideals, so that you have room for improvement. Notwithstanding the aforementioned ideals, there remains per cent of grain in flesh is the one we want, and in this contest the scrub isn't in it.—Ex.

Generally, it is said that the boar is half the herd, and in the sense that he is used upon a large number of sows, the saying is relatively true, but in the sense that he is the most impressive in that ration, I respectfully take issue. My position is, that the animal mated which can show for several generations the same characteristics and qualities possessed by it will impress itself upon its offspring more than an animal that cannot boast of such intensity of shape and qualities; at the same time, age and condition as to health and vigor must not be overlooked, and this is to be emphasized as to the boar. His condition is determined by his condition at period of mating, as it follows the decline of the offspring through life; while the condition of the dam may not be so favorable at conception, yet during the period of gestation she can be improved, and the improvement will affect the developing youngsters.

Too much care cannot, therefore, be taken with the boar in keeping him in prime condition during his stud service. During such time he should have warm, clean shelter, nutritious food at regular intervals, plenty of room for exercise, and be groomed daily, and his work in the stud. As to feeding, I know of none better than corn and wheat in equal proportions, ground and mixed with a little sweet milk, the latter sufficient in quantity to make a stiff dough. He should not have more than a quart of such mixture at a feed, and not less than three times a day. Never give him more than he will eat up clean. An ear or two of corn, two or three times a week, is a good assistant, and an apple once a day will aid in keeping his stomach contented. A pint of new milk each day to drink will be found a paying investment. Give him free access to charcoal and ashes sprinkled with a small portion of salt. Now, as to age; upon that question allow me to say that after he is 10 months old until 10 years of age, he is all right for reasonable use, if he is kept in good healthy condition. After the stud service is ended, turn him out into a good lot where he can roam, and in spring, summer and fall, have plenty of grass, and feed but little grain until a few weeks before again calling him in to mate. When he should be put up and given the stud rations and treatment, so as to have him thriving when the period of service is at hand.—Shepherd in Kansas Agricultural Report.

CURING HAMS AND BACON.

First trim all surplus fat from the hams, removing the joint, shape as usual. Rub the salt in thoroughly on the skin side, using a hog ear to do it; then draw up the skin over the hook, putting in a pinch of pulverized saltpetre; then hang up closely with packed salt. Place the hams on a table covered with salt half inch deep, fitting them in to occupy as little space as possible, but not touching. Now you are ready for the dressing. Thoroughly mix the following articles (quantity given for one hundred pounds of hams): 10 lb. salt, 2 lb. good brown sugar, 2 lb. ground black pepper, 12 lb. saltpetre, with which thoroughly rub the flesh side. After which put on all the mixture that will lie on. By absorption the mixture will be eaten up in from two to three weeks. Then slightly sprinkle with salt. In six weeks the meat will be ready to hang up for smoking. Hang with wire and be sure to hang with the hook down.

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horses and poultry. The stock farmer who discards this important food cannot compete with his neighbor. Men are usually sincere in their experiences, but often wrong in their conclusions. A man said to be last year that pigs would do no good on corn until their heads got hard. He seemed to think the trouble was a soft head, and not a tender stomach. I fear those who condemn sorghum have not been close observers. Sorghum before heading is almost worthless as a food, but after it heads, until it reaches the stiff dough is the nearest balanced ration excepting wheat, milk and possibly wheat products—of any other one food, where fat and growth are both desired, is not a complete ration. In its earlier stage, like young tender grass, it is too watery, and later, like dried grass, it is too constipating. Corn is inclined to constipate, hence sorghum in an advanced stage and corn is poor feed. But corn and sorghum, until it reaches the stiff dough, and after this, or even before, supplemented with green pasture, ripe oats, or any mild laxative, will put on more pounds of cheap hog, beef or horse flesh than any single or combination of feeds that I know of, and the animal that won't lay on great masses of fat and flesh with these before him I would consider sadly out of joint in either health or breeding.

Take a bunch of 50 to 100 pound sheep first of March, shorn by a thoroughbred male, and out of mature sows of any breeding; run them on green wheat, oats and grass, with an ear of corn each night and morning, until they are fat and sorghum come in, then feed liberally of them until corn begins to glaze, and then all three until October 1, and I have never seen hogs so low or grain so high in Texas but what they will make money. Of course corn shelled and ground and oats shelled and ground would be better, but unless grain is high would hardly think it would pay for extra cost. I have fed milk cows and beef steers sorghum under every and all conditions with no other precaution than to get them out to graze daily, say in two or three days. Like Dr. Payne, in your last issue, I think it the quantity and not the quality that kills. After an overfeed of sorghum fermentation sets in, filling the stomach so full of gas that it inflates sufficiently to crowd the lungs or heart, or both, out of action, and death results at once. Should I have any of mine in this condition, I would stick a knife in the flank at once, between the ribs and hips, with the full expectation of saving nine out of ten.

George Pemberton shipped 400 head of fat cattle to the St. Louis market Thursday.

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L. E. HOWARD, Manager.

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12:20 p.m. 12:20 p.m. 8:30 a.m. 4:10 p.m.

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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Entered at the Postoffice, Fort
Worth, Tex., as second-class mat-
ter.Quarantine restrictions were up on
the 1st.Several thousand head of cattle will
be shipped into Hall county next week
from East Texas and Arkansas.The Caulfield-Mexican cattle from
Colorado, Tex., 383 head, 982-pounds
average, sold at \$2.30 to Nelson, Morris
& Co.Colonel C. C. Slaughter marketed in
St. Louis 25 cows, 834 pounds, at \$2.00,
and 167 cows, 833 pounds average, at
\$2.50.Cows need salt every day. It aids
digestion. Rock salt kept where they
can have free access to it is a good
thing.It is estimated that there are 1,200,000
head of cattle in the state of Chihuahua,
Mexico, and 300,000 in the state of Sonora.E. B. Carver has sold 500 head of
cows to Stewart Bros. of Jack county
at good prices. The cattle are now in
Archer county.Hector D. Lane, president of the
American Cotton Growers' association,
says he does not think the Texas cotton
crop will reach 1,600,000 bales.Texas hay is finding a market in
Kentucky, and Kentucky whiskey has
already found a market in Texas. Rep-
resentative.The market price of cattle in Sonora,
Mexico, is given as follows: One-year-
olds, \$5; 2-year-olds, \$7; and three and
over, \$10 a head in United States
money.Crider's Live Stock Bulletin, Kansas
City, says that for the year to date
there is a shortage of \$1,253 cattle as
compared with 1894 for the same pe-
riod.J. W. Moore of the Kansas Live
Stock Sanitary commission is in the
Panhandle to receive 500 head of cattle
that he bought last spring. He will
ship them to Marion county, Kansas,
where they will be wintered.John M. Dyer of Deming, N. M.,
was in Kansas City with a train of
Old Mexico steers that were driven
from Sonora, Mexico, to Deming, N. M.,
and shipped from there. This is
Mr. Dyer's second shipment of Mexican
cattle.On account of so much rain many
farmers in West and Northwest Texas
have not been able to sow as much
wheat as they calculated to. Those
who cannot finish sowing wheat can
safely sow oats in February, as the
prospects are that the ground will be
in fine condition and the oat crop will
thrive.In some of the fruit districts of Cal-
ifornia it is said that the odor of var-
ious preparations used to destroy in-
sect life reaches for miles around, and
still the great question with them is,
"What shall we do to destroy the
pests?" The Pacific Valley fruit grow-
ers are urging tree buyers to look out
for the pests in the young trees and
also in the fruit shipped in.Stockmen should commence to ar-
range their affairs so that they can get
off to the meeting of the Texas Live
Stock association at San Antonio on the
14th of January. This meeting is
looked to with more than usual inter-
est, and the stockman who fails to be
one of the "large number present" will
miss the royal good time they will have
on this occasion. And then the excu-
sion to the City of Mexico will certainly
be a trip of pleasure and profit.The boll weevil is causing much
anxiety to the cotton growers of South-
west Texas. It has done no little dam-
age to the cotton crop in that section
this year. A Gollad county farmer has
discovered a remedy, so it is claimed,
that has proved a success in destroying
the weevil. He has written to the sec-
retary of agriculture offering to sell
the receipt for \$5,000. If it will do what
is claimed for it the farmers' institutes
could well afford to buy the receipt.Sanders Estes is back with us again.
He has been on a trip to Mexico, where
he purchased a bunch of Mexican cattle.
Sanders says the cattle he bought
were good and somewhat graded. He
thinks there is little in buying Mexi-
can cattle; he would prefer home cattle,
as they are much easier handled. It is
a shame about being so many cattle
there. Mexico needs more and bet-
ter cattle. Those fellows that were
so hot after Mexico cattle are about
cooled off. We have been informed
that there will be but few cross the
line.—Midland Gazette.All quarantine restrictions being
removed on the 1st instant, it might be
well to remind those who contemplate
the shipment of eastern cattle to the
Panhandle country of the necessity
of providing windbreaks and some
extra food for them during the winter
or else meet with probably heavy
losses. Past experience has conclusively
shown the necessity for this, as the
change from the milder climate of east
and South Texas to the plains country
this time of year is too severe, and
those who have attempted it heretofore
without the above named provisionshave generally suffered heavy losses.
An unusually large crop of fodder has
been raised in our northwestern coun-
tries this year, and sorghum, millet,
etc., are cheap and plentiful.Poultry raisers in this section should
not fail to be on hand next week at
the opening of the Poultry exhibition.
Much valuable information may be ob-
tained by attending the exhibition.We should like to hear from stock-
men who have tried the polled Angus
breed of cattle. It would seem that
they should be well adapted to our
colder latitudes and apparently make
fine beef cattle, but somehow they are
not generally handled by stockmen.
It is claimed by some that they are
rather irregular breeders—though we
cannot state from personal knowledge
if this is correct.If the present indications of a de-
mand for medium-sized block steers
are sustained it would seem that the
East Texas importations will fill the
bill. The winter has seen several
bunches of two and three-year-olds,
shipped west from the central
and eastern counties of the state when
yearlings, they do not grow extra
large, but fill out all round and make
nice, medium chunky steers. Dehorn-
ing has in some instances been resorted
to with great improvement in the looks
of the animals.The question has often been discussed
as to whether or not salt is injurious
to hogs. It is not injurious if hogs can
have access to it all the time, but if
they are kept away from it for some
time and then allowed to help them-
selves disastrous results are liable to
follow. We have heard of a case where
a couple of nice shoats were killed by
slop made out of the liquid in which
salted corned beef and cabbage were
boiled. It is a good idea to place rock
salt where they can have access to it at
all times.The disease which has been slaying
so many hogs in the Western states
is not cholera, but swine plague, so
says Dr. Moore of the Bureau of Animal
Industry of the agricultural depart-
ment. He states that there are two
diseases that become contagious among
hogs—hog cholera, which is a typhoid
fever and a similar to typhoid fever
in the human system, and contagious
pneumonia, or, in popular language,
swine plague, which is similar to pneu-
monia in the human system. He says
nothing can be done for those already
diseased, but for those not diseased
new pens and immediate isolation is
the remedy.The first annual exhibition of the
North Texas Poultry association will be
held in Fort Worth next week, com-
mencing Tuesday, December 10, and
will continue on the 11th and 12th.
The premium list is good and the of-
ficers and directors of the association
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Morton says: "The plow used by the
American farmer is a humbug
and an enemy to fertility." The point
made is that the fertility of the soil
may be retained if the soil is properly
cultivated, and this by sub-soiling. We
quote from the essay as follows: "Thenow famous remarks of Secretary Mor-
ton, that 'the plow has outlived its
usefulness,' and that 'the plow used
by the American farmer is a humbug
and an enemy to fertility,' were not
hastily formed conclusions, but opin-
ions based upon extensive study of
the conditions and needs of American
farms in relation to crop productions,
and they have set a lot of men to
thinking along these lines. The result
will doubtless soon be seen in the pro-
duction of really improved field imple-
ments, which will materially change
the methods of plowing and cultiva-
tion to bring into practical use the
scientific knowledge relating princi-
pally to the control of the moisture in
the soil by mechanical means, rather
than by the use of fertilizers, as we
believe this is to be the great factor
in future crop production. Quoting fur-
ther from Secretary Morton, He says:
'We have improved our plows less than
any other implement man uses. It is
very important, in my judgment, that
a plow shall be invented that shall
not leave the earth over which it
passes so compacted by pressure as do
the plows now in use. In shallow till-
age, with a cut of say four inches in
depth, the leverage of the plow point
against the earth, the whole weight
or power of the team, producing a
downward pressure at the cutting edge
of the share, leaves the base of the
furrow that is turned over smooth
and hard. In fact, it renders it almost
impervious to water. Therefore, when
a torrential rainfall comes upon land
thus plowed and lying upon a land
slope, the wash is enormous.'The question has often been discussed
as to whether or not salt is injurious
to hogs. It is not injurious if hogs can
have access to it all the time, but if
they are kept away from it for some
time and then allowed to help them-
selves disastrous results are liable to
follow. We have heard of a case where
a couple of nice shoats were killed by
slop made out of the liquid in which
salted corned beef and cabbage were
boiled. It is a good idea to place rock
salt where they can have access to it at
all times.The disease which has been slaying
so many hogs in the Western states
is not cholera, but swine plague, so
says Dr. Moore of the Bureau of Animal
Industry of the agricultural depart-
ment. He states that there are two
diseases that become contagious among
hogs—hog cholera, which is a typhoid
fever and a similar to typhoid fever
in the human system, and contagious
pneumonia, or, in popular language,
swine plague, which is similar to pneu-
monia in the human system. He says
nothing can be done for those already
diseased, but for those not diseased
new pens and immediate isolation is
the remedy.The first annual exhibition of the
North Texas Poultry association will be
held in Fort Worth next week, com-
mencing Tuesday, December 10, and
will continue on the 11th and 12th.
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may be retained if the soil is properly
cultivated, and this by sub-soiling. We
quote from the essay as follows: "The

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

rule has been the farmer's best friend,
buying his products for consumption
on the ranch; employing him and his
boys for fence building, tanking, "cow
punching," and in many other
ways, and those who now labor
under the belief of hostility between
both parties are hugely mistaken. The
country is big enough for all and the
average cowman has too much sense
as well as good nature to attempt inter-
ference with the ordinary course of
events.DEALING WITH MEXICO.
We are not familiar with the treaty
with Mexico, but there must be a loose
plank in it somewhere. Americans
who go into Mexico for business or
pleasure often find it difficult to avoid
offending the dignity of some alcalde
or other petty official. If arrested they
are thrown into prison and generally
remain there until their friends hear
of it by accident, as they are not per-
mitted to communicate with any one.
Only recently a ranchman of New
Mexico, Israel King, was arrested and
imprisoned and refused permission to
communicate with his friends. The
charge against him was for stealing
cattle. He had a considerable herd of
cattle and was moving them across the
line when two heads of cattle got into
the herd. All cattle men know how
nearly impossible it is to keep a herd
entirely clear from strays. Mr. King
knowing the trouble that would likely
follow if this occurred, had taken the
precaution to have his herd inspected
before crossing the line. But these cat-
tle got into the herd and his arrest
and imprisonment followed. When he
secured a hearing he was released. It
is not the arrest that is complained of,
but the long imprisonment and refusal
to permit communication with friends.
Mexico is our neighbor, and it is in
the mutual interest that we should be
harmonious, and we believe President
Diaz and his cabinet so regard the
matter. But these occurrences of
which we complain are becoming so
frequent that it is time that our gov-
ernment should look into them.Two very important facts in con-
nection with the new era of magazines
are illustrated in the December Cosmopol-
itan. Its fiction is by Stevenson, the
last story written before his death,
"Gilda." Sarah Grand, Zangwill, and
the beginning of James Lane Allen's
new Kentucky realistic story, "Butter-
flies." Probably no stronger array of
fiction has ever been presented in any
magazine—money could not buy better.
Nor has any magazine ever had a
larger number of really distinguished
artists engaged upon the illustration of
a single number. The reader might be
puzzled to know how such a number
could be made at the price of 10 cents.
But the magazine itself affords the so-
lution. It contains 139 pages of ad-
vertising, which, as the publishers an-
nounce, is from \$4000 to \$5000 more net
cash advertising than was ever before
printed in any magazine, of any kind,
and in any country. It breaks the
world's record in the publishing busi-
ness. Moreover, the cost of the artist-
and authors who appear in this number
is divided among 400,000 copies, bring-
ing the cost per copy proportionately
down. The Cosmopolitan thinks that the
10-cent magazine, bringing as it does
the best art and literature into all
classes, is an educational movement
of importance only to that of the
public schools.MITCHELL COUNTY NEWS.
Thirty-three cars of cattle were re-
ceived for Canfield from Mexico this
week.Sunday night fifty cars of cattle were
unloaded for Snyder & Canfield.One hundred cars of cattle were re-
ceived for Doughty for market dur-
ing the past week.A big lot of cattle for the last named
parties is looked for from Mexico the
first part of the present week.
Revs. Hanks of Abilene and Burkett
of Calvert, who have been on a hunting
trip, returned Wednesday, having bag-
ged thirteen antelope.Mr. F. B. McKenzie has disposed of
a lot of fine bull calves recently shipped
from Illinois. They sold at good prices
and went like hot cakes. They were of
the shorthorn and pole variety.
Mr. Ike Cronquist and his ranch boss,
Mr. Browne, left last week for Pecos,
where they will spend the winter caring
for their large herds of sheep, moving
them west to New Mexico.Mr. L. H. Pruett of Scurry county,
accompanied by his two sons, was here
Saturday. He brought over 300 head
cattle, which he sold to A. W. Hud-
son en route, and they were placed in
the Singleton pasture.Fifty cars of cattle from Arizona
rolled in here on last Sunday and Sun-
day night and were unloaded for pas-
turing. The shipment, averaging about
fourty head to the car, makes 2000 head
of cattle turned loose in addition to the
cattle number previously unloaded here.
There are thousands more to come
from Mexico and Arizona.Hade Shepherd was busy Wednesday
loading about forty bales of cotton.
He informed the Times that up to date
390 bales had been shipped, being only
4 bales short of the last crop. One
hundred bales more are in sight, and
the balance of this point will probably
be 500 bales. In 1894, 72 bales were
shipped out from here. In 1893 only
one bale was shipped from here, the
only bale raised in Mitchell county.
The bale was put on the 100 and
was kept on exhibition in the First
National bank window and was sent
off to the Houston market.W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of
large and small cattle, two horses, each
winning first in class and first and second
in sweepstakes and steeple chase of four heads,
winning first and second. Another is
full brother to sire of sweepstakes
sow at World's fair. Pigs from these bors
and sows of equal blood, for sale.H. C. TAYLOR & SON,
Roanoke, Howard county, Mo.LOOK OUT or you will miss a bargain
until January 1, 1895. Three grand-
sons of the \$500 Guy Wilks, second
1777 at \$8 each, three to four months
old, pedigree with each. Brown Lig-
horns, \$1.50 each. Two Black Lang-
shan hens, \$1.50 each. One pair game
hens, \$2.00. One trio Buff R. Bantams,
\$8.00. Address with cash early for these
prices will move them quickly. My
object.J. W. SMITH,
Kosse, Tex.I am looking orders for pigs from
Prince 11.HOME FARM HERD.
Thoroughbred Folsom-Priestian Cattle.TEXAS RAISED
Also Large Bone English Berkshire
Swine.

J. C. COBB, Dodd City, Tex.

TO CATTLE BUYERS.
1000 Kaufman county ones coming
two, good steers, at \$12.50.500 good Limestone county cows,
spring delivery at Mexico, \$12.50.2000 choice Panhandle steer yearlings,
spring delivery, at \$15.00.2000 well bred West Texas stock cat-
tle, next year's delivery, at \$12.00.2500 good Western Texas mixed stock
cattle for immediate delivery at \$12.50.3000 well bred Northeastern New
Mexico stock cattle, next year's deliv-
ery, at \$12.00.8000 Western Texas, good cattle with
free range, next year's delivery. Terms
easy, price \$12.00.2000 good Mexican ones and twos,
steers, coming twos and threes, now in
Southern Texas at \$8.00 and \$12.00.6000, one of the finest and best bred
herds in the Panhandle, will deliver
immediately or hold until spring, at
\$14.00.300 choice steers, twos and threes,
coming threes and fours, now on
sorghum in Comanche county. A choice
lot of 525 pound steers at \$21.00.3000 choice well bred, 1000 pound
steers, four to six years old, strictly
fat. Will sell on terms and in numbers
to suit purchaser at \$25.00.1800 Wharton county twos and threes
coming threes and fours for imme-
diate delivery at \$14.00 and \$15.00, or for
reasonable remuneration will make deliv-
ery in the spring.There are only a few of the many
lots we offer. We have a big list of
readers and in fact all kinds and classes
of cattle not included in the above.
Buyers should not fail to call on us
before purchasing. Very respectfully,
GEORGE B. LOVING & CO.,
Commission Dealers in Cattle.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

C. & CROSS, Emporia, Kan.

WE HAVE THE
LARGEST
HEAD OF PEDIG-
REED POLAND
CHINA AND
Berkshire Swine
upon one farm in the United States.

POLAND CHINAS

No expense has been spared in pro-
ducing foundation stock of the best and
most fashionable strains.
INDIVIDUAL
MERIT
backed by good
and well known
pedigrees has been
always insisted
upon.

BERKSHIRES

We respectfully solicit a compari-
son with other herds as to quality and
breeding. Especially do we take pleasure
in showing to visitors, which they
care to purchase or not, our herd of

HEREFORD CATTLE

Consisting of Over 200 Head.
Incidentally we will state that we are
proud of our Herefords.
Mail orders will receive prompt at-
tention of the manager, who has been
a breeder of pedigreed hogs for more
than a quarter of a century.
Any correspondence addressed to Mr.
Cross, President of the First National
Bank, or to myself, will receive most
careful attention.
H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGER.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by
SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first
prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska,
Illinois, and the great St. Louis fair,
as a 2-year-old in 1892, and sweep-
stakes over all breeds, and 5th at
World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and
high grade Hereford bulls and heifers
for sale. Large English Berkshire
hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard,
Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

O. I. C. \$10.00.

For ten dollars I will de-
liver one of my Ohio Im-
proved Chester pigs of either
sex, 8 to 12 weeks old,
freight paid, to any ex-
press office in Texas, pigs
from registered stock and
pedigree furnished with
each pig. Money to ac-
company order.H. S. DAVIS,
Dwight, Morris County, Kan.Wm. O'Connor, Taylor,
Tex., breeder of thor-
oughbred and high grade
swine, chos, fancy
bred stock, eligible to
registration, for sale at
all times. Pigs, \$3 each, and
what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.Pure Bred Poultry.—Mrs. Kate Griff-
ith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has
shipped fowls and eggs to almost every
state. Twenty years experience in all
the leading varieties of thoroughbred
poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue.
Prices to suit hard times of the best
poultry stock. The store to my mam-
moth bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs.
Order this month and get first choice.

B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA.

Breeder of Improved
—CHESTER WHITE—
SWINE. The oldest and
leading herd in the West.
State fair record, two
breed or breeder.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros.

Fonterra, Texas.
Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best
breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.FOR SALE I have for sale, and
keep on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Dor-
set Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-
Friesian Cattle.FOR PRICES WRITE TO
P. C. WELBORN, — Hendley, Texas.FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.
From the best strains of Light Brahma,
Black Langshans, Barred Ply-
mouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandots,
Brown Leghorns and S. B. Hamburgs.
Fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to
kind and qualities. Eggs, \$2 per set-
ting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the
very best breeding. Pigs now ready to
ship, at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per
pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Corre-
spondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit,
Texas.J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Texas.
Breeder of the best strains of Poland
China Swine. These cattle now stand at the
head of all beef breeds. The best in
the world, having taken first prize at
the world's fair and in Europe.

Cedar Hill Jersey Farm

MARSHALL, TEX.
Blue ribbon herd of Berkshires at
the great Texas State Fair, 1893. Our
metto: Breed and sell only the best.
M. LOTHEROP, Owner.

Dine Mound Blodred Stock Farm.

J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE.
Young stock for sale at all times. Write for
prices.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.
BROME & POWELL, Proprietors.
Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford
Cattle.FOR SALE—Write this way for pedigreed
Duroc Jersey hogs and Poland China
and family, Brimble Turkeys, Toulouse Geese,
Pekin Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light
Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns.
J. M. YOUNG, Liberty, Kan.J. J. Robertson, Belton, Tex., breeder of
Jersey cattle (A. J. C.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Macon street, Fort Worth, Tex.

THE ONE THAT STAYS AT HOME.

The wheels of the world go round and round,
In the press of a busy throng,
Morn' with its matin melody
And night with its vesper song;
The tides are out and the tides are in,
Like the sea in its ebb and flow,
For there is always one to stay at home
Where there is one to go.

Abroad on the highway's noisy track
There is a rush of hurrying feet,
The sparks fly out from the wheels of time
To brighten the bitter and sweet;
But apart from the beaten road or path
Where the pulse of earth runs slow,
There is always one to stay at home
Where there is one to go.

Over and over good byes are said
In tests that die with the day,
When eyes are wet that cannot forget,
And smiles have faded away;
Smiles that are worn as over a grave,
Flowers with blossoms and blow,
For there's always one to stay at home
Where there is one to go.

Always one for the little tasks
Of a day that are never done,
Always one to sit down at night
And watch with the stare alone,
And he who fights on the world's broad field,
With banner and blast and drum,
Little dreams of a battle gained
By the one who stayed at home.
Detroit Free Press.

The true homes in this world are the safe havens. Without them man would be a vessel tossed upon the sea without sun or port in view. Have you ever reflected upon the difference between houses and homes? If you never have, in future notice the difference. You can tell simply a dwelling house from a home before you have been in it five minutes. One of our friends has written a beautiful poem about the difference between a house and a home. "When this is lacking, money cannot make it a home; it will always remain a place of dwelling—nothing more. On the other hand we have all seen cottages, poor in worldly furnishings, but beautiful with that spirit of a true home which money cannot give, neither can it buy. Do you know what causes this difference? It is the impress of the woman or women who live in these houses or homes. As the woman is so her home will be—sweet with fragrance, clean, life, or hard and barren, just as she is. To my mind this is her sphere, her kingdom, her stronghold, where she can find her rights respected and undisputed. Reflect upon it and tell us what you think.

I thank some of the Household members very much indeed for some personal letters of encouragement and appreciation. One of our pieces of poetry said: "If a brother helps you let him know." I have always advocated doing this upon the theory it would brighten life, but in future shall advocate it more strongly than ever, since having actually felt the pleasure it gives to be encouraged and shown appreciation.

The first letter opened is a good one, as usual, from Mrs. Thomas (Marie). I agree with her regarding friendship. Indeed the most choice pleasure is not a pleasure unless shared by some loved one. I could talk an hour upon friendship, but will wait until another time. A bright letter from Pansy this week which all will enjoy. Indeed Helen is welcome as are all such bright little girls. Write and tell us your Christmas. We have another dear little girl, I would like to know her. Her name is Eka. Another new member is Max. All are welcome and I trust we may become the members of the Household going to do for Christmas. All have a merry time. I have received some interesting letters which cannot appear this week because written on both sides of paper. I will copy them and they will appear later. In willingness for publication please remember to write only on one side of the paper. I wish Nettie Mc— would send us an original poem. It would be a most acceptable Christmas present. As soon as I find leisure will write to Nettie Mc. In the meantime do not be discouraged.

Coy, Texas.—Dear Mrs. B.: Your Household is such a charming circle I would like to step in and have a chat with you.

I will try not to stay so long as to weary any one.

I think some of the members write interesting letters. Come again, Dew Drop.

I live in a very beautiful part of Texas, near the Pecos bayou and nine miles west of Goldsmith. Reading is my favorite occupation if I could I should term it. I had much rather read than do anything. I read novels, stories—well, in fact, most anything I can get hold of. I am not like for me to read novels very much.

I think we all would enjoy a letter from Rustie Admire. Hope she will write soon and tell us how she likes her new home.

Cold weather is here again. It is very cold this evening and commences to freeze every now and then. I am afraid we are going to have a lot of cold weather a bit.

Do any of the members like flowers? I am a dear lover of flowers. I could work with flowers always and never tire. There is nothing sweeter than flowers. I had lots of flowers last summer, but most of them died. I have only three now.

I attend Sunday school and prayer meeting every Sunday. I promised not to stay long and if I don't quit my letter will reach the waste basket. I am a little girl 14 years old and if I am welcome will come again soon.

HELEN.

Do Soto, Tex., Dec. 1, 1895.
Mrs. E. S. Buchanan of the Household: I see your invitation for letters to the Household, so I will try. I am a little girl only nine years old and can't write much but papa can copy for me.

I am going to school and love to go so well. We live one and one-fourth miles away from town on a farm. I have to get up so early and hurry to get there in time for school. I am a card, except when other kids girls come along and they ride with me and brother walks. We have about 100 scholars and two teachers, Mr. E. Clark of Ad. R. College is principal. Our teachers are so good and nice. I've got four studies. Papa used to live in Do Soto. Was postmaster and sold goods a long time, but sold out and moved on to his new place. Mrs. B. I wish you could come to see mamma some time on our farm. We have such a pretty home with pecan trees and cedars all over the yard. Oh! the pecans are so nice this fall. We have got a nice spring house, too, for milk and butter in the summer. I just knew papa has the prettiest home in Texas, but I don't know how to ask and I have to help her all I can and stay at home with her some times from school. I know how to do everything but make bread, but when mamma is sick papa makes bread. I picked lots of cotton this fall and papa got me so many nice things. I

have got four brothers, three of them small and one of them too small to go to school. I reckon I had better close this time. If I see this in the Household I may write again sometime. Love to you and all the Household children. Good bye. EKA.

The Live Oaks.

Near Strawberry, Tex., Dec. 1895.
Dear Mrs. B.—You say that you are fond of the "Household." I am sure we all feel an interest in you, and if we only knew you personally would be pleased to call you friend.

Friend! How much that word means! Nothing is more common than to talk of a friend; nothing more difficult than to be a friend; nothing more sure than to improve by one's we-ought.

"Oh, the blessing it is to have a friend to whom one can speak fearlessly on any subject; with whom one's deepest as well as one's shallowest thoughts come out simply and safely." But we should not try the love and patience of our dear friends too much, for all are human and I will tell our friends is easily wounded. Wounds caused by a sword can be healed, but wounds caused by a tongue cannot. Then how careful we should be to control our temper when in the presence of a dear friend, and do all in our power to deserve the love and kindness shown us. We should not keep our love and tenderness hidden. I will tell our friends are dead. 'Tis too late then. The beautiful floral emblems placed upon the grave cannot cheer the heart nor bring a smile of joy to the face of the dear one resting cold in death. One cannot appreciate the dear friends as they should be appreciated until deprived of their society. A stranger in a large city, how much we long for a familiar face!

"But midst the crowd, the hum, the shock of men,

To hear, to see, to feel and to possess,

And roam along, the world's tired denizen,

With none who bless us, none whom we can bless.

Minions of splendor, shringing from distress!

None that with kindred consciousness endured,

If we were not, would seem to smile

Of all that flattered, followed, sought and sued;

This is to be alone; this, this is solitude."

What sadness and misery are contained in these lines of Lord Byron's! He had paid the penalty of living for self alone. If there could be such a thing as tears in heaven, I think the angels would shed tears of pity for the friendless ones on earth tonight. But there is a friend above who will never forsake them. If they could only realize this truth, how much happier they would be!

"If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me." The friend of our youth is never entirely forgotten. As one grows older and memory turns to the past; the mind and heart loves to dwell upon the sweet childhood days. The dear grandparents often speak of the old home, and the friends of those "sweet days" long to go by.

I think we enjoy even the simplest pleasure far better if some dear one is by our side. I have always felt that it would be impossible for me to enjoy life alone. I like to be with my friends and travel alone. They are not seem half so bright; everything would seem cold and gloomy without some kindred spirit near me.

The holy Christmas time is almost here, when we shall celebrate the birth of our dear Savior, the friend above all friends. From all the churches will sound the festive bells, and from many a happy home will resound the sweet old Christmas carol.

"Sing aloud on the happy morn'g
That is fulfilled, for Christ is born;
With songs of joy let us loudly sing
Hallelujahs to Christ, our King."

May our hearts be elevated and be filled with love for that dear Friend. It hardly seems a year since we celebrated our last Christmas. But let the time pass fast or slow, it is a season welcomed by all. We should, as possible, lay aside all cares and anxieties, and enter into the festive and festivities peculiar to Christmastide. We must not be selfish in our joy, but should cause at least one poor creature to bless the day our Savior was born. I wish that a h member of the "Household" may spend a merry Christmas with some dear friend.

MARY E. THOMAS.

Mathis, Tex., Nov. 22, 1895.
Dear Household Band:
I can't refrain from writing again, after the perusal of so many interesting letters.

What a beautiful influence Nellie Hampton must exert when her words hold the same value. How much we need our world might be! Each one yields an influence for good, or the contrary, and knowing that "Example sheds a ray which may be apt to borrow," why not live lives of purity and ennobled by kind acts and generous words? Then when the angel of death knocks at our door we will not have lived in vain.

I don't think any man should be ashamed of being called effeminate if kindness and tenderness of heart is effeminate; but the bravest men have the tenderest hearts, and "kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood."

Natalie, isn't Circle Dot rather too old to be called a "small boy?"

I thought that the men all wanted to be considered very manly. "This strange old to be called a "small boy?"

Only a few more days until Christmas giving. What a number of things we have to be thankful for. I would like to see every heart expressed in the giving service is indeed a beautiful and impressive one.

I think Sweet Sixteen's life must be a peaceful one from the hints she gave in her letters. I would like to join you in your strolls, but my spring days will be spent as the winter ones now are, forth every day, and in the mile and a half I have some opportunity of enjoying nature. I like teaching so much; yet when the balmy spring days come so will the fascination of wondering to some shady nook and paint or write. I think painting is my fad, yet I enjoy music, and have some great dreams of authorship, and am quite enthused with my present work of teaching as well.

Not knowing but that my last is buried in oblivion and this will share the same fate, I close, with a fond good-night to the merry Household band.

PANSY.

Texas, Nov. 23, 1895.
Merry Household! Here I come tapping for admittance. Am I a Texas? I am proud of my native state. I think the "Lone Star" such a poetical name, but the name of Texas is quite pretty, too. Can any of you tell me how the name originated?

Where is Lillian, that she doesn't write again? Is she busy making Christmas gifts, I wonder?

I failed to see Rix's last letter, but reading the comments on it made me wish that I had. I think Rix is such a pretty name. I wonder if it is assumed? Won't you satisfy my curiosity, Rix?

Rain has been falling all day and everything looks dreary. The boys delight in hunting on such days, but I do not care very much for it. I can sport only in good weather, then I can enjoy it as heartily as any one, even if I am considered bookish.

I may call long this time and then I can call again, with Mrs. Buchanan's kind leave.

MAX.

To make pies or biscuit a nice color, moisten the top of them with a little sweet milk just before they are put into the oven.

A tablespoonful of powdered borax dissolved in the bath will prove very invigorating as well as soften the water so that it will feel like velvet.

A very good and simple face tonic is ten drops of benzoin in one of rose water. Put a few drops into the wash-bowl when bathing the face. Both will soften and whiten.

There are being fattened in the country more hogs than ever before at any one time. This is conclusive evidence that there is a great demand for them. They are now selling from 10 to 15 cents a pound for bacon when they can raise hogs at a nominal cost. We are glad to note this change and if they will only diversify their crops they will be in better circumstances next fall than they will be if they plant all cotton. We do not say this from experience, but from observation. There was a land sale in Lubbock last Tuesday. Part of the Grant county school land and all of the Stonewall county school land were bid off at \$1300 and \$425 respectively.

Old-Fashioned Pumpkin Pies: These were usually prepared with suet and pumpkin to make three or four pies. To one quart of stewed and sifted pumpkin add one quart of milk and one pound of brown sugar, or three pints of milk and a cupful and a half of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, and six eggs well beaten. Season with cinnamon and a pinch of ginger, not more than to give a suspicion of flavor of ginger. The modern oven is not as good for baking pumpkin pies as was the brick oven, and more care must be used. The stove oven should be hot at first, that the milk and eggs may not separate in about ten minutes reduce the heat, as fast cooking makes them puff and fall when cold.

Excellent graham bread is made by scaling a half cup of cup of corn meal, according to quantity, allowing it to cool, and placing in the midst of one or two quarts of graham flour. Add a half cup of a good cup of potato yeast, or like quantity of whatever yeast you use, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar, and mix with warm water or milk to the consistency of stiff pound cake. Butter the pans—they should be long and narrow, likewise deep, and put in the bread mixture with a spoon till each are half full. Let rise in the pans, when they reach the top, then bake in a not too rapid oven. When they have browned, place paper over them and let them remain half an hour to form a crust. The two secrets of good graham bread are stirring in the bread of moulting and sufficient baking.

The Caledonia (N. Y.) Advertiser tells a true story of two farmers in that town. They were plowing in adjoining fields, and both came up to the division line at the same time and rested their teams. One was a better bargainer, sleek and in good condition, and not in special need of rest. The other team was miserably poor, and its owner, who had been out for some time, had a half day's work with it. He offered \$50 in money to the farmer with the good team to exchange. To his surprise the offer was accepted. A year later the farmer who had sold his team had used it so that it was not fit to work. The other farmer, by good feeding, had brought the poor team into fine condition. Another exchange was made and the farmer with the poorest team again paid \$50 to his neighbor in the trade.

This story is vouched for. It clearly shows that some men are wholly unfit to own a horse. But a team capable of doing a full day's work is any time worth more than \$50 more than one which is not. The poorer farmer undoubtedly secured better bargains, but was unable to make the most of it.

Old Fashioned Meat Pies: Mince pies we call them now, but in earlier times they were known as meat pies, and this name still clings to them in certain sections of New England. Both five or six pints of mince and a quart of suet, when tender remove the kettle from the stove and set in a cool place until the next day. Then take out the meat and chop fine, adding twice the quantity of chopped lard, just as you chop the suet. Add to this one quart of boiled cider, one pint of molasses, two pounds of brown sugar, and a pinch of freshly made coffee. Mix well together, but if it is too thick when warm stir in two pounds of seeded raisins, two pounds of currants that have been thoroughly washed, one pound of finely chopped figs, and one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and ginger, one tablespoonful of cinnamon and one of salt. Cook this two hours, stirring occasionally. If the mince is not of good quality, add a little liquor in which the meat was boiled. Put in an earthen crock, closely covered, in a cool place, and it will keep throughout the winter. These are not general rays which men are apt to borrow, but the bravest men have the tenderest hearts, and "kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood."

HOME.

A prize was offered recently by London Tri-Bits for the best answer to the question: "What is home?" Here are a few of the answers received.

The golden setting in which the brightest jewel is "mother."

A world of strife shut out, a world of love left in.

Home is the blossom of which heaven is the fruit.

The father's kingdom, the children's paradise, the mother's world.

Where you are treated best and grumble most.

The jewel casket, contains the most precious of all jewels—domestic happiness.

The only spot on earth where the faults and failings of fallen humanity are hidden under the mantle of charity.

Home is a point where the rays of human love, into which run innumerable wires of affection, many of which though extending thousands of miles are disconnected from the one great terminus.

It is indeed the central telegraph office of human love. The wires are truly innumerable and never disconnected though continents divide the beloved ones from the central office, home.

TO CAN APPLES.

Make a syrup of sugar and water, in proportion of one cupful of sugar to three pints of water. When the syrup is boiling hot, drop into it the apples cut into quarters or halves if they are small. Put in at one time only as many as will cover the bottom of the syrup without crowding. Let them remain in the syrup until they look clear. Some pieces will cook more quickly than others, and each piece should be skimmed out into a colander the moment it is done. Continue in this way until the can is more than half full, and pour in hot syrup to fill the can and seal at once. The quantity of syrup here given is usually sufficient to fill a quart can. Should it lack any, fill the can with hot water. If the fruit is intended for pies only, just half the quantity of sugar will do.

REAL OLD ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.

One and three-fourths pounds of raisins, 2-3/4 pounds of currants, 2-3/4 pounds of Sultana raisins, 1-3/4 pounds of suet, 1 pound of candied peel, 1-2 pound of bread crumbs, 1-1/2 pounds of sugar, 2-3/4 pounds of sugar, 2 eggs, 1 nutmeg. Sprinkle a little flour before

mixing everything up so as to make it less sticky, then mix well together with the hands first. Boil in small puddings about eight hours, or six hours at first, and then two the day of serving. Put the puddings in a bowl, cover with paper and tie the whole in a cloth, but tighten the second day of boiling.

LUBBOCK COUNTY NOTES.

Rain at this time of year is rather unusual and is accepted as a good omen by our farmers.

The round-up and Sunday school were given institutions Sunday, with the round-up a little in the lead.

Oran Lee came in from the Lee ranch northwest of town Tuesday and reported everything flourishing out that way.

The 10 ranch sent about 4000 beef cattle this week to Colorado City, from which point they will be shipped for slaughter.

A STORY BY PANSY.

ON CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
"Dear Mrs. B., it is only a short time until Christmas, and I haven't a single gift made yet, and you know we have hosts of friends to remember. What are we to do, Lottie?"

"Why go to work and make them, of course."

"But I have no material and can think of nothing to make."

"How can you talk so, Belle, when nearly every paper you pick up contains descriptions of pretty things, and gives directions for making them. I have more ideas than I can carry out in such a short time, but I intend to knit warm nubbies and wristers of bright wool for Ned and Tom, and then, as they are school boys, I'll give each a nice box containing pencils, pens, ink, blotter, paper, sponge and pen-wipers. See! I've made quite pretty ones by cutting a piece of chamois in the shape of a heart and in bright colors on one side I've painted the text, 'A pure heart is the dwelling of the Lord.' Bright flannels, scalloped and caught together by a pretty button would have done very well."

"Yes, Lottie, I don't think they can help liking such useful gifts, but what am I to give them?"

"Why not hemstitch a half dozen handkerchiefs for each, or even embroider their names in some large ones. Then you could make a pretty case for them by covering common wooden boxes with plush. It could be glued on very easily and then slip a full lining of some pink silk. You know you have an old dress that can't be used any more, but some of the best pretty Christmas cards on the market are of the old, if they are not the right size a puff of the pink silk will frame them prettily. Now, embroider 'Handkerchiefs' on each, and then slip a half dozen of them into some of the best pretty Christmas cards on the market. You can use the old dress for the lining of the old, if they are not the right size a puff of the pink silk will frame them prettily. Now, embroider 'Handkerchiefs' on each, and then slip a half dozen of them into some of the best pretty Christmas cards on the market. 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PERSONAL.

Gwaltney Bros. of Honey Grove spent Wednesday in the city.

Tom Andrews and W. B. Scribshire went over to Dallas Wednesday.

E. H. East of Archer City was among the cattle men in the city Wednesday.

W. L. B. Dickson of Childress was in Wednesday with two cars of hogs.

J. W. Corn and Charles Coon of Weatherford were here Tuesday night.

Herando Corlez Babb, the well known hustler of Decatur, was here Wednesday.

Sid Webb of Bellevue was here yesterday morning and left for a trip to Denton.

J. K. Zimmerman, a Panhandle ranchman, was in Fort Worth this week.

George Simmons of Weatherford was in yesterday from a trip to his ranch in King county.

R. N. Graham has returned from a trip to the coast. His reports some very cold weather in that section, but cattle are in good condition, and grass is fine.

J. G. Rice, cattle raiser and dealer of Sterling, in remitting subscription, says: "The Journal is too valuable a paper for the stockman to do without."

W. D. Connell and Tom Lee came as far as Fort Worth this week on a shipment of cattle from Midland to St. Louis markets.

T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta was in the city Monday. He was on his way to Sulphur Springs to receive 500 head of stock cattle that he recently bought.

Will Waddell of Colorado City was in the city this week. Will is a mover and don't give the move a chance to go in his patch. He says stock are in fine fix and doing well.

Graham & Loving have just sold a train load of 2500 head of cattle to A. V. Carter, buyer for Nelson Morris. The cattle are now in the Comanche Nation and will be shipped to Little Rock in a few days to be put on feed.

W. D. Orr of Dean, Deaf Smith county, has moved to Fort Worth, on account of schooling his children. Mr. Orr says prairie fires have destroyed a great deal of grass in that section recently.

Miss French of Denver, accompanied by her wife, came in Monday. French is the Denver representative of the Kansas City stock yards, but has transferred his headquarters from that city to this, where he will remain during the present winter.

A. S. Reed has been over to Cleburne and while there he arranged for the feeding of about 2000 head of cattle that will soon be shipped to that place from the Live Oak ranch in Tom Green county. They will begin feeding about December 15.

Robert Ellison has just bought from the Jarvis ranch in this county twenty-five head of blooded young Durham bulls for the Chisland Land and Cattle company. They will be shipped soon to the company's ranch in Childress county in charge of Mr. Ellison, and will be used for breeding purposes.

L. P. Alexander, a cattle feeder of Monroe, La., says: "Inclosed find \$1 for the Stock Journal. I can't do without it. It is the only stock farming journal in the land. Am not feeding as many cattle this season as usual. 2800 will be fed here, against 4100 last year, and 5000 two years ago. Feed is short."

J. D. Duckworth of Kansas City is a thoroughly reliable gentleman, and those who want to buy blooded cattle of any breed can save expenses by buying through him. He knows where to find the best, and knows how to select a fine animal. In his ad. which has been running in the Journal for some time his initials have appeared "J. D." instead of "J. D."

W. P. Stewart of Gertrude, Jack county, was in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Stewart has for a number of years been a feeder of short horn cattle, and believes that they are a good cattle for Texas. While not so successful at first he has now come to the point where he has cattle that are in such demand. He does not think that they are suitable for range cattle, but since conditions are changed and so much feeding is done they are found to be excellent cattle for Texas.

Charles Coppinger left for his ranch at Snyder last Tuesday. He has just received and finished branding 3500 head of yearling steers. Mr. Coppinger will soon ship 1000 head of cattle from his ranch to Strahan, Evans & Co. at St. Louis and Chicago. The report published recently to the effect that Mr. Coppinger had sold a large bunch of cattle to H. C. Edgington proves to be incorrect, as he has not made any such sale, but was in the city for the purpose of buying more stock cattle.

A. T. Tucker of Birdville, this county, paid the Journal a call and asked to visit the other day. Mr. Tucker is an old citizen and says he couldn't recollect when the crop prospect was finer in his section. His wheat is now bunched; he has raised plenty of corn and has plenty of hogs, and he is aiming to use the best blood in all his stock, saying that it costs him no more to feed a good animal than a common one.

C. A. Sublett, postmaster at Sublett, this county, called at the Journal office the other day to take advantage of one of the Journal's clipping offers. Mr. Sublett is also a farmer and says the outlook for crops is a good one. He could be wished for. He intends to give more attention to hog raising in the future. Mr. S. says his section is in the best part of the county. We like to see a man stand up for his home and country.

H. C. Taylor & Son in ordering the Journal of the week and find that they have the finest lot of pigs on hand that they have ever raised, and they are sired by as highly bred hogs and are out of as fashionably bred sows as there is to be found in the great corn and hog belt of these United States. By referring to their ad you will notice that they have the breeding that is suitable to head the best herds and more they have the individuals that are just as good as the breeding. They have at the head of their herd Taylor's Black U. S. No. 1337, sired by the great and only Black U. S. owned by Lambing & Son of West Liberty, Va. Assisted by Grey Wilkes, 2d, and Claud Sanders by Dunn, the proprietor, has made a great many improvements of late for the comfort of his guests, and whenever you come to Fort Worth bear in mind the Mansion hotel, where you will be sure to get the best of treatment and attention.

dam is by a son of the \$300 Free Trade. A bargain for the right breeder.

W. Maude of Childress was in the city Monday.

T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta was here this week.

O. C. Lane of Santa Anna was in the city Monday.

M. Sanson of Alvarado was in the city Monday.

John Shelton has been up to his ranch in the Panhandle.

Frank Moody has been out to Ballinger on a cattle deal.

H. C. Babb, a Decatur cattleman, was in the city Tuesday.

Tele Mann was in Fort Worth this week from New Mexico.

C. W. Word came in from Wichita Falls Wednesday afternoon.

Charles Goodnight was down from the Panhandle Monday night.

John House of Vernon was among the cattle men in town this week.

J. K. Rosson, live stock agent of the Katy, was up from San Antonio Tuesday.

William Harrell of Amarillo was among the cattle men in town this week.

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah and O. S. White of Weatherford were in the city Tuesday.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta was here Monday, stopping at the Worth. He was accompanied by his wife and son.

W. L. Gattle is back from his ranch near Big Springs, from which he has just shipped a trainload of cattle to market.

J. Debarl, a Sulphur Springs feeder, was here Tuesday. He went to the Fort Worth and Denver to receive some cattle.

Charles McFarland, the well known Aleo cattleman, was in the city Monday night. He will leave soon for a visit to his old home in Tennessee.

Winfield Scott slept on his Thanksgiving turkey while a burglar helped himself to a \$250 watch, a \$180 diamond stud and \$10 or \$12 of the "hot stuff."

E. T. Comer, a member of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association, was here on his way to San Angelo from Chicago and Kansas City.

J. W. Smith of Kosse, Texas, advertises some splendid bargains in fine chickens, which will be open until the 15th of January. See his ad., "Look Out."

S. S. Coleman of Meridian, Miss., returned to Fort Worth after purchasing 1200 head of heaves in the Concho country at \$23 per head. He will ship them from Baird home to feed.

B. T. Ware, an Amarillo cattleman, and R. C. Ware of San Antonio, United States marshal for the Western district of Texas, both being brothers of C. L. Ware, general live stock agent of the Denver, were here yesterday.

The Texas Moline Plow Co., Dallas, advertises the Ideal Feed Mills, for horse or steam power. Feed mills are necessary to the successful feeder, and a good one, such as the Ideal, is always the cheapest. Write for prices.

D. Floyd of Handley, this county, advertises for eleven head of stock that either strayed away or were stolen. He offers a reward for them. See his ad. and look up the stock and secure the reward.

Mr. French, a well known live stock commission man, has returned from Montana and Idaho, where he has been since July. He reports extreme cold weather in the Northwest, but says that cattle go into the winter in good shape.

E. B. Edwards, proprietor of the Exchange Stables, corner Rusk and Fifth streets, has an ad. in the Journal. Mr. Edwards is prepared to board your horse, furnish you a stylish rig, or sell stock on commission. Bear this in mind.

R. I. Carr of Barstow, Ward county, paid his respects to the Journal this week. Mr. Carr is an old timer, and is a believer in the West. He says that irrigation matters are in good shape in the Pecos valley, and the crops of that section were immense this year.

C. A. Keating, president of the Texas Disc Plow Co., at Dallas, advertises in the Journal the Hancock Rotary Disc Plow. This is a wonderful implement and has given satisfaction wherever it has been tried. This writer has witnessed its performance and can testify to its thorough work. It pulverizes beautifully.

Capt. A. S. Reed is in receipt of communications from a number of members of the Texas Live Stock association of those from about one-half have expressed an intention to go with their wives on the excursion to Mexico City after the meeting in San Antonio January 14. A good meeting is expected.

Padgett Bros. is a name familiar to stockmen all over Texas, and even beyond. Their saddles are extensively used and are prized everywhere. They have an ad. in the Journal to which attention is directed. Padgett's Patented Flexible, all leather, stock saddles are made on a steel fork, and will adjust to a horse's back, and are easy riders. Write to Padgett Bros., Dallas.

W. C. Bishop of Crowley, Bishop & Co. of Midland, passed through Fort Worth Saturday night en route to Midland from Chicago. He reports that his firm has just bought of John Schaefer 1000 head of well-bred Hereford yearling steers at \$14. This company is now offering for sale 4500 head of 2-year-old Hereford steers for spring delivery.

W. E. Skinner, manager of the Fort Worth Union stock yards, left Tuesday to attend the meeting of the National Live Stock exchange, which meets in Chicago today. Mr. Skinner is a member of the executive committee and has been selected to respond to the toast at the banquet. "The Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange." He can do it up with chopsticks.

With this issue of the Journal appears the advertisement of the Mansion hotel, which has for a great number of years been the stockmen's headquarters while in Fort Worth. Mr. Bascom H. Dunn, the proprietor, has made a great many improvements of late for the comfort of his guests, and whenever you come to Fort Worth bear in mind the Mansion hotel, where you will be sure to get the best of treatment and attention.

Dodge Mason, the well known banker and cattle dealer of Kemp, Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Mason seems to be quite a "bear" on prices, and thinks the stock cattle, especially Central and East Texas cows and steer yearlings, should be bought for delivery next spring at about the same prices paid last spring. He, however,

admits that there will not be to exceed half as many cattle for sale in his territory as were sold last year.

B. T. Ware of Amarillo, and R. C. Ware of San Antonio, are spending a few days in Fort Worth visiting their brother, Charles L. Ware, general live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, who is, the Journal regrets to say, again quite ill.

E. L. Cutter of Barstow, Ward county, called at the Journal office this week. Mr. Cutter is just moving from Iowa to the Pecos valley. He says he thinks it is a good enough country for him. He is tired of the long cold winters of Iowa, and says others up there are also, and many of them will come south.

George B. Loving & Co., the ranch and cattle commission merchants of this city, offer a good list of cattle in this issue of the Journal. They also offer a big bargain in the shape of a beautiful and modern built Fort Worth residence. Read their advertisements and write or call on them.

The "Letter to Sheepmen" published in the last issue of the Journal from the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. appeared as having been issued from their Chicago house instead of from their St. Louis house, and to correct the impression that may be made attention is called to the fact that the letter was from St. Louis and not Chicago.

S. L. Hart of the firm of L. M. Pearlstone & Son, merchants and cattle dealers of Buffalo, Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Hart says there is a very noticeable shortage of cattle in Leon and adjoining counties, and he thinks prices on cows and steer yearlings will be fully two dollars per head higher than last spring.

F. J. Godair of the firm of Godair, Harding & Co., of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, came in this week from Eddy, N. M., where he has recently purchased 9000 head mutton sheep, which are now en route across the plains to Midland, Tex. Upon their arrival at Midland about December 1 they will be immediately shipped to Dublin, Tex., and fed on cotton seed meal and hulls for sixty or ninety days and then marketed.

CATARH CANNOT BE CURED WITH LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

J. F. CHASE, Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE. One of the best residences in Fort Worth has been placed in our hands for sale. It is located in the most desirable part of the city, immediately on electric car line. Contains eight or ten rooms, splendidly built with all modern improvements. Lot 100x200 feet. Just the thing for any one wanting a beautiful and comfortable home in the live stock center of Texas. Will be sold on long time and at low rate of interest.

GEORGE B. LOVING & CO.

The Polytechnic college is rapidly taking rank as one of the finest educational institutions in the Southwest. It was opened a little more than four years ago, but has already secured a large patronage and impressed itself on the educational community of the state as one of the foremost institutions.

The president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, has gathered a faculty of fourteen thoroughly capable men and women, who are conscientious in their effort to impart instruction to their students. Professor W. F. Myster, A. M., has the chair of mathematics; Professor J. F. Sigler, A. M., fills the chair of English; Professor R. E. Brooks, A. B., teaches ancient and modern languages; Dr. C. N. Adkisson, B. S., fills the chair of natural science; Professor W. L. Alexander has charge of the business department. Mrs. W. F. Myster and Professor M. Coppedge are also employed in literary work; Miss Kate V. King, Miss Bertha Dorr, Miss Mary E. Cooke and Miss Juanita Pressley have charge of the music department. Elocution is carefully taught by Miss Wessie Adkisson and Miss Mattie Melton is the competent instructor in art. The president keeps his eye on each department and supervises the whole.

The motto of the college is "Thorough Instruction in All Departments." It is carried out to the letter. The curriculum is unusually high, and when completed will fit the students for advanced university work. The sub-freshman department enables those who are not sufficiently advanced to enter the college classes to prepare themselves for such position.

It is conceded by all that the music department is unusually fine. Miss King, the principal, is one of the finest vocalists and pianists in the South and is eminently successful as an instructor.

The business department teaches bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, banking, wholesaling, commercial law, commercial arithmetic and all that is usually taught in a first-class business college.

The tuition rates and board at the Polytechnic are very reasonable. Young ladies board with the president and his family, and the young gentlemen in private families or at the boys' boarding hall. Address for catalogue, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth, Tex.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 350 Main st., Dallas.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

Commission Dealers in

CATTLE AND RANCHES.

OFFICE, OPPOSITE DELAWARE,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We are in correspondence with a large number of both buyers and sellers, and are therefore in position to render efficient, prompt and satisfactory service to those who may wish to buy or sell any number or class of cattle or cattle ranches.

We do not under any circumstances buy or sell on our own account, but do an exclusive commission business, thus giving our clients the full benefit of any advance in the market.

In all our transactions we invariably represent the seller who is, in the event of sale through us, expected to pay the usual commission, which should always be included in any price quoted, and is due and payable when contract is closed and earnest money paid.

Our business is thoroughly organized and systematized consequently we are in better position than ever before to find buyers and close sales promptly for those who have cattle or ranches for sale. We therefore ask sellers to write or call on us, and at the same time we confidently say to buyers that they should by all means examine our list before buying. Respectfully,

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

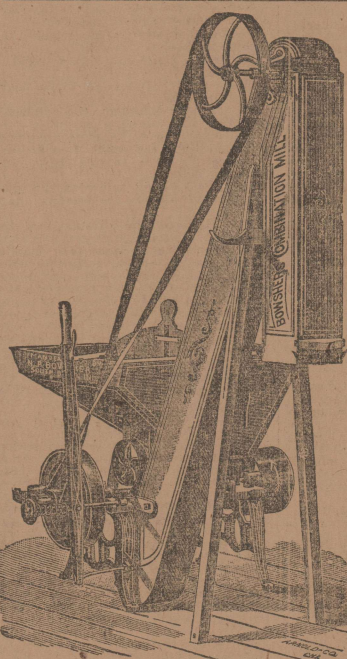
FEED MILLS,

—If you want the best buy—

THE IDEAL!

For Horse or Steam Power. Write

TEXAS MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS.



A few years ago the knowing ones confidentially passed the word around that the "fad" of using ground feed was about over. They had something of a skin to pity for the misguided chap who would lay awake nights thinking out improvements in grinding machines, and deplored the lack of foresight in expending time and money in perfecting his ideas. They hoped he would bestow his talents on worthier objects. Later developments, however, would go to show that this was all a clear waste of well meant sympathy. The best informed authorities today concede that there has been a steady increase in the use of ground feed that, in view of its economic advantage, was perfectly logical. Further, the subject has been so thoroughly discussed in the press that feed grinding is taking hold even in localities that heretofore opposed the idea. It seems to be the misguided one's turn to smile now. He might have worked equally hard and gone to congress, but the chances are that he would not have benefited his country as much as a legislator as he has as a builder of good feed grinding mills. We will illustrate herewith a very popular size of the Bowsler mill, with elevator. The elevator is not necessarily a part of the mill, but is a very handy attachment that can be had when desired. Parties who prefer it can have a high elevator with swinging spout for filling wagon boxes. Probably the most important distinguishing feature of the Bowsler mills are their conical shaped grinders. These do the work close to the center of the shaft, are therefore light running, and practically do away with the undesirable end-pressure in the step box. Another advantage gained by these grinders is the fact that they will not strike together should the mill run empty. The Bowsler power mills do all kinds of feed work, including oil cake and all small grinding, and are built in a variety of sizes. There is a special 8 to 12 horse power size that is designed particularly for grinding corn in the shuck and cotton seed. The same mill also does all kinds of small grain grinding, and is a size very popular with ginners, threshers and large feeders. Those of our readers who visit the Atlanta exposition can inspect a full line at Col. D-13-34, in the Transportation building.

The sole manufacturer is N. G. P. Bowsler, South Bend, Ind., who will be glad to send circulars and any desired information, free on request. Mr. Bowsler also makes the "Globe" sweep mill, which is probably the best two-horse farm mill in the market.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

The new night train on the SANTA FE

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid vestibuled train between Galveston and St. Louis.

Half-Fare Tickets

from all H. & T. C. stations, December 20, 21 and 22, to points in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida, etc., and return. Tickets good thirty days. Enormous new engines to pull big trains with through coaches via Houston and New Orleans. Get ready and go with us on this big excursion.

C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager. M. L. ROBBINS, Gen. P. & T. Agt. C. D. LUSK, Houston, Texas. W. T. ORTON, Ticket Agents. FORT WORTH, TEX.

Trammel & McAuley, Sweetwater, Tex., marketed 923 and 925-pound steers at \$3.15.

"Texas Day" at Atlanta Exposition. On account of the above, the Cotton Belt Route will sell tickets to Atlanta, Ga., and return at the lowest exposition rate. Tickets on sale December 9 and 10, giving ample time to get to Atlanta on Texas day, which is December 11. For quickest time, best connections and best through service, take the Cotton Belt Route. For further information, call on any agent of the company, or address A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. D. M. MORGAN, C. P. & T. A., No. 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex. S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.